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The OMEGAN of Theta Upsilon Omega

Volume VI ☾ *Number* 3

October, Nineteen Hundred Twenty-nine

Theta Upsilon Omega

Directory of Chapters

Beta Alpha, 30 Institute Road, Worcester, Mass.
Worcester Polytechnic Institute

Gamma Alpha, 507 River Terrace, Hoboken, N. J.
Stevens Institute of Technology

Delta Alpha, 1010 So. Third St., Champaign, Illinois.
University of Illinois

Epsilon Alpha, 1915 N. Park Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Temple University

Zeta Alpha, University Avenue & Malcolm St., Lewisburg, Pa.
Bucknell University

Eta Alpha, 1610 20th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
George Washington University

Theta Alpha, Durham, N. H.
University of New Hampshire

Iota Alpha, 500 College Ave., State College, Pa.
Pennsylvania State College

Kappa Alpha, Davidson, N. C.
Davidson College

Lambda Alpha, New Wilmington, Pa.
Westminster College

Beta Beta, Oxford, Ohio
Miami University

Gamma Beta, 2559 Le Conte Ave., Berkeley Calif.
University of California

Delta Beta, 403 No. Twenty-third St., Allentown, Pa.
Muhlenburg College

Epsilon Beta, 1424 University Ave., Tuscaloosa, Ala.
University of Alabama

THE OMEGAN *of*

Theta Upsilon Omega Fraternity

MARTIN E. JANSSON *Editor*

VOLUME VI OCTOBER NUMBER 3

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Epsilon Beta Chapter and Installing Officers

THE OMEGAN

VOLUME VI OCTOBER, 1929 NUMBER 3

Eta Nu Fraternity Installed as Epilson Beta at the University of Alabama

Eta Nu, a local fraternity founded at the University of Alabama in April, 1927, was granted a charter late last spring, as related in the May OMEGAN. On May 11, Eta Nu became Epsilon Beta, the fourteenth chapter of Theta Upsilon Omega.

The installing officers for the fraternity were S. W. McGinness, Arch Master, J. N. Danehower, Executive-Secretary, John H. Davis, K A '24, David P. Anderson, K A '30, James G. Berry, K A '31, Charles Parker, K A '31, and Louis C. Wadsworth, K A '29. The last five constituted a degree team sent over by the Kappa Alpha chapter from Davidson, N. C.

The eleventh of May in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, dawned warm with sunshine and warm with Southern hospitality. In the morning, the visitors were shown about the campus. Smith Hall, Nott Hall, Comer Hall and University Avenue with its Fraternity Row were points of particular interest.

The installation ceremonies, accompanied by the presentation of the charter, began in the afternoon. They were conducted by Arch Master S. W. McGinness on behalf of the Arch Chapter. They were followed by the initiation of the members of Eta Nu into Theta Upsilon Omega. This work was done by the ritualistic degree team from Davidson, N. C., headed by Professor J. N. Davis. The same team installed the new chapter officers. The following men were initiated as admitted members of Epsilon Beta:

ELBERT AGEE
JAMES ALEXANDER
CHESTER ALLEN
HENRY L. ANDERSON
POWELL BAKER
ALBERT HUGHES
LLOYD JOHNSON
JAMES W. JOYNER
OREL LINDSEY
JOHN W. MCGEE

George Patrick Barnes
Leslie M. Bell
Lester Bryant
Jack Courtney
Ellis Darby
Thurston C. Faulkner
Clarence Darrow Gray
Orville Harrington
John W. McIntosh
William J. Owings
Johnnie Banks Robertson
J. L. Smith
Homer Springer
J. C. Stephens
Cecil Strawbridge
Ovid Synnott
Tom Synnott

The Hotel McLester in Tuscaloosa was, that evening, the scene of a gala occasion. The first event was a banquet attended by eighty persons, members of Epsilon Beta chapter, the installing

Epsilon Beta Chapter House

officers, University officials, and their ladies. Lloyd Johnson, master of the new chapter, acted as toastmaster. He introduced the principal speaker, Dr. George H. Denny, president of the University of Alabama. Dr. Denny addressed a welcome to T. U. O. to the Alabama campus. Dr. Lancaster, Dean of Men, in a short address complimented the Epsilon Beta chapter on its high scholastic standing, announcing that it stood well within the four highest out of thirty fraternities on the campus. Arch Master McGinness completed the list of the evening's speakers.

Winston White and "His Merrymakers" furnished the music for a dance which followed the banquet. Practically every fraternity on the campus was represented at the dance. Dancing, which continued until after midnight, completed a momentous day in the history of the Alabama chapter.

In retrospect, a member of Epsilon Beta chapter writes:

"To the newly installed chapter, the day was a very happy occasion and one never to be forgotten. The impressive ceremonies which marked the afternoon made a lasting impression on every man present, and now the men of the chapter are renewing the vows which they took last May, rededicating themselves to the high ideals of the fraternity and resolving that the torch which has been placed in their hands shall not be extinguished."

Commerce Building at the University of Alabama

The University of Alabama Leading Institution of the South

J. W. McIntosh, E B '30

The University of Alabama, which is rounding out a century of existence next year, has in recent years come to command nation-wide recognition and respect as one of the foremost educational institutions in America. Under the competent leadership of President Denny, the institution has steadily broadened its scope and extended its influence until today it serves not only the State and the South, but enjoys national patronage as well.

During its ninety-eight years of existence, the University has built up an honored and an honorable history, rich in tradition and far-reaching in effect. Established by legislative enactment in 1820 and fostered by the founders of the state, the institution has flourished and prospered under an able succession of leaders since first its halls were opened to the reception on students in 1831. Three years prior to that time the general assembly had chosen Tuscaloosa, on the Black Warrior River, as the seat of the University, and it has proven a happy selection. Three large railroads make the University easily accessible, and the city itself permits the University to enjoy all of the many advantages of communities that are neither strictly urban, or distinctly rural. In short, the University is ideally located.

To return to the historical sketch: In 1830 the Reverend Alva Woods, an eminent clergyman, who was the president of Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, was elected the first president of the University of Alabama, and in 1831 was publicly inaugurated. Four days after the inauguration of President Woods the University was opened for the admission of students, with a faculty of five distinguished professors offering classical instruction in the Arts and Sciences. During the first collegiate year ninety-four students were enrolled for instruction.

During those early years of its existence the University was faced with many obstacles which seriously impaired its growth and well being, but which were the natural accompaniment of the institution's environment. Surrounded by a hardy, thought somewhat lawless group of pioneer people struggling to wrest their new state from Indians and wilderness which possessed it, it is small wonder that the path was not smooth; and it is more to the credit of those

pioneers in the institution's development that it not only survived but prospered as well.

In 1860 the Legislature passed a bill providing for the establishment of a military department at the University. This later proved to be an advantage, for the ravages of war were soon upon the South. The Federal Cavalry burned the entire University to the ground on April 3, 1865 in spite of three hundred cadets who opposed them valiantly. Following the break-up of the Confederacy all things in the state, educational and otherwise, were very much disorganized, and several month's of readjustment and reconstruction were necessary before exercises at the university could be resumed.

Hastening over the period of reconstruction we find progress steady, but not remarkable. In 1884, Congress through the efforts of Senator Morgan set aside 72 sections of public lands within the State as a donation to the University, in part payment of the buildings, library and scientific apparatus destroyed by the Federal troops. This liberal gift did much toward the rehabilitation of the University, and the endowment which it created has been instrumental in its subsequent growth and progress.

Coming now to the present era, and specifically to the year 1912, we find a period of remarkable growth and expansion that has lifted the University of Alabama from comparative obscurity which had hitherto confined its reaches to the borders of its immediate territory, and placed it on an equal plane with all the major institutions of higher learning in the country. In that year Dr. George H. Denny, President of Washington and Lee University in Virginia, was called to the presidency of the University of Alabama, and on January 1, 1913, he was formally inaugurated. At that time there was a faculty of some twenty members serving over four hundred students. The University was housed in a meagre collection of inadequate buildings, and the equipment was likewise insufficient to meet the needs of the work to be done. Under the leadership of this president, the University has grown "by leaps and bounds" to the proud position it now occupies.

The faculty, of whom there were then twenty, now number two hundred. The area served has become more than national in scope, and this year, in addition to forty-odd states, seven foreign countries are represented in the enrollment. The Legislature has been generous in its treatment of the University, and the maintainance and building appropriations which it has provided have been wisely handled to the end that the very finest opportunities could be presented to the students.

Exclusive of professor's homes and fraternity and sorority houses of which there are many handsome structures which make up the largest fraternity row and the most beautiful campus in the south, there are twenty-one large buildings in which the work of the University is carried on under the following organization:

1. The College of Arts and Sciences.
2. The School of Law.
3. The College of Education.
4. The College of Engineering.
5. The School of Commerce and Business Administration.
6. The School of Medicine.
7. The Summer School.
8. The Extension Division.
9. The Graduate School.
10. The School of Mines.

(The U. S. Bureau of Mines, Southern Experiment Station, is also located at the University of Alabama.)

Instead of the mere handful of students represented here in 1912, we have this year more than 3200 students enrolled. Last year, counting summer school enrollments, almost 6000 people (no duplicates) were enrolled in the University. Athletics are also given a prominent place here, and our teams won national recognition in 1925-1926 when we participated in the Rose Bowl Classic at Pasedena, California. This is the only team to be invited to participate in this event twice in succession. We have a wonderful athletic program which gives due consideration to both major and minor sports. At present there is a stadium under construction on the campus which will seat 60,000 people. The University of Alabama is a member of the Carnegie Foundation, and various other associations. Our Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa dates back to 1851, and was the twelfth of such to be established.

Following is a list of the national undergraduate social fraternities which have chapters at the University of Alabama, together with the date that the chapter was installed: Delta Kappa Epsilon, Psi Chapter, 1847; Phi Gamma Delta, Theta Chapter, 1855; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Mother Mu Chapter, 1856; Kappa Sigma, Beta Chapter, 1867; Sigma Nu, Theta Chapter, 1874; Sigma Chi, Iota Iota Chapter, 1876; Phi Delta Theta, Alabama Alpha Chapter, 1877; Alpha Tau Omega, Delta Chapter, 1885; Kappa Alpha, Alpha Beta Chapter, 1885; Phi Kappa Sigma, Alpha Kappa Chapter, 1903; Zeta Beta Tau, Psi Chapter, 1916; Pi Kappa Phi, Omicron Chap-

ter, 1914; Lambda Chi Alpha, Alpha Phi Zeta Chapter, 1917; Sigma Alpha Mu, Tau Chapter, 1919; Chi Phi, Tau Chapter, 1919; Kappa Nu, Pi Chapter, 1921; Pi Kappa Alpha, Gamma Alpha Chapter, 1922; Phi Sigma Kappa, Omicron Deutron Chapter, 1924; Delta Tau Delta, Delta Eta Chapter, 1925; Theta Chi, Alpha Phi Chapter, 1926; Sigma Phi Epsilon, Alabama Beta Chapter, 1927; and Delta Chi, Alabama Chapter, 1927.

Following is a partial list of the more-than-a-hundred professional and honorary fraternities to be found at Alabama, several of these are of a social-professional nature and maintain their own houses: Phi Chi Medical Fraternity; Theta Kappa Psi Medical Fraternity; Phi Beta Pi Medical Fraternity; Omicron Delta Kappa; Blue Key; Jasons; Chi Delta Phi; Gamma Sigma Epsilon; Chi Beta Phi; Phi Alpha Delta; Phi Delta Phi; Sigma Delta Kappa; Alpha Delta Sigma; Alpha Kappa Psi; Delta Sigma Pi; Theta Tau; Tau Beta Pi; Alpha Epsilon Delta; Kappa Delta Pi; and Phi Beta Kappa.

The University has a faculty committee on fraternities, but this committee has adopted a laissez-faire policy. The administration is an exceptionally progressive one, and is helpful in many ways to fraternities. The University of Alabama not only gives national fraternities suitable lots to put their homes on, but also furnishes part of the capital necessary for the construction of the house itself. The University allows the fraternity to pay back part of the money (up to 50%) in payments agreeable to both parties, but it maintains a 50% interest in all houses, so that it may repurchase it, should it ever be desirable to do so.

That the University is liberal is shown by the large number of fine fraternity homes on the campus. There are several houses which cost approximately $50,000 and several which cost in the neighborhood of $35,000. These are mostly located on University Avenue, which is said to be the most beautiful Fraternity Row south of the Ohio River.

The Pan-Hellenic Council is an interfraternity organization, made up of one member of each national fraternity which has been on the campus at least a year. Local fraternities are not allowed to have representatives on this council, but social courtesies are extended to them by all national fraternities.

All local fraternities abide by the rules and standards set by the Pan-Hellenic Council and the University authorities in regards to rushing, pledging and initiation of new men. Any man matriculated and registered in the University is eligible for membership, pro-

vided (1) He has not been pledged by another fraternity. (2) He must be agreeable to every member of the active chapter. The first is a rule set by the Council, the last is an unwritten law at Alabama. No man may be initiated until he has passed a total of eight college hours of work.

Each year the University furnishes information as to the scholastic rank of each fraternity on the campus. There is a certain amount of rivalry among the fraternities for scholastic honors, and a healthy rivalry for athletic honors. In addition, each fraternity has its own football, basketball, and baseball team, and a series of games is played each year to determine the interfraternity championship.

The Fraternity of the Air

J. Felton Turner, Γ B '28

The United States Air Corps, to develop flying officers for its own organization, and to develop personnel for a strong Reserve Corps, which may be relied on in the event of a national emergency, maintains the Air Corps flying schools. There are two primary schools, one at Brooks Field, San Antonio, the other at March Field, Riverside, California, and one advanced school, Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas.

I graduated in May of 1928 from the University of California and asked for my appointment as a Flying Cadet to the school. I was fortunate in having a background of Air Corps R. O. T. C. work during my undergraduate days, which puts one on a preferred list for the school and insures an appointment, providing the "64" (physical examination) can be passed. Minimum educational requirements for the school are two years of college work. However, ninety per cent of my class were college graduates, and so many men with a college degree are applying for the school today, that four years of college is almost a necessity for the appointment. Within the next year or two the prerequisites will undoubtedly be raised to this new standard.

We reported on July 1st, 1928. Riverside is the orange center of Southern California, and about 65 miles east of Los Angeles. Within a driving range of an hour or two, one can reach the wonderful beaches along the Southern California coast, Lakes Arrowhead and Big Bear, over a mile up in the California mountains, and Palm Springs, the desert resort below sea level, near the Salton Sea. March Field in itself appeared to be a forgotten spot. Nine miles southeast of Riverside, it lies on a plateau valley, virtually

a desert, hot and dusty, but an ideal location for an airdrome. Motor failure holds little terror to the student with fields galore to sit down in. The field was opened as a training camp during the war, and was deserted for several years until the fall of 1927. War time hangars are just being replaced with huge concrete structures capable of housing the biggest of modern bombers. The field is blossoming as only the desert can, and March will soon be one of the most beautiful of the Air Corps posts.

J. Felton Turner

Our class was the biggest so far, 128 of us, fresh off the pickle boat; a good many of us had never flown, four of us were not to live through the year, and many were destined for elimination. The bunch was typically college, the class of '28 gathered from all over the country. California was best represented, numerically at least, with seven of us from Berkeley, three from Stanford, three or four from U. C. L. A. and two or three from U. S. C. Dartmouth had its representative, Yale, M. I. T., Alabama, the Big Ten, and Georgia Tech, were all represented. The fellows, picked from among two thousand applicants, were just as "right" as the army flight surgeons could find them.

Assigned to our quarters, four in a tent, the first few weeks were spent on the ground, with more physical examinations, issuing of equipment, school books, tussles with the Ruggles Orientator, or "washing machine" and discipline. Discipline there was lots of. Four of the eight months in the primary school are spent as lower classmen, while the last four months represent upper class days. During the former period the discipline necessary to a flying officer must be absorbed, so its "Sir" to an upperclassman, and "Mister" to a Dodo, and "Suck in that gut, Mister" when you're at attention, and keep the shoes shined, and the buttons buttoned, and no talking in ranks. And there's lots of close order drill with muskets you keep shiny, to make you appreciate an airplane. And you're through being a college boy and you start in being a soldier.

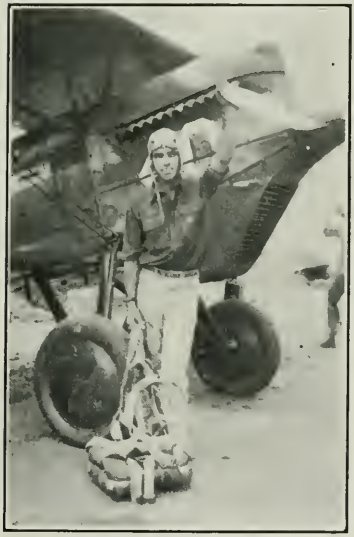
Finally we get in the air. Five or six of us are assigned to each

instructor, and we gather around him for the first instructions. He shows us the ships, Consolidated PT3's, Whirlwind powered, and built like a safe. The first ride gives the Dodo a chance to orient himself in the air, while the instructor shows him straight and level flying, gentle banks and turns, with maybe a couple of turns of a spin while the instructor notices the student's reaction to this rather violent maneuver. And the days go on. At the stage house in the center of the field we wait during the morning for our turn for the half hour of dual instruction. We've all had several hours of dual work now, it's hot, and the prop blast from the taxiing, scurrying ships keeps us in a cloud of dust most of the time. But we like it. We're living the dream we've had for years. We wanted to be a fireman, or we wanted to hunt Indians, or be an engineer; then America went air-minded, and we wanted to fly, and now we're flying. It's great. You've had practice landings and take-off's for a week or two, air work before that, spins, and recovery from them, you've had your good days and your bum days when everything was wrong, and now you make another practice landing with the instructor, wheels first, bounce, bounce, bounce, and almost ground loop, but you're down. The instructor turns around in his cockpit with a pained look on his face; these instructors have the patience of angels, along with un-angel-like vocabulary, which you disturb all too often. He climbs out of the ship. Has he given up all hope. He can't be turning you in for a washout check yet, can he? Then, wonder of wonders, he tells you to take it around alone. Confidence comes to you with a rush. You can make a good take-off; you can get the tail down on the landing; and, by God, you will!

Give her the gun and away you go, careening along like a drunken duck, and you're in the air. That first turn is pretty bad, flat and all skid, but you get around. How she does soar and climb, and you sing or shout and can't hear yourself above the bark of the motor. There's a great big empty spot where there's always been an instructor before, and you thumb your nose at it. Around you go, and cut the gun, and glide in, level off, and back comes the stick and you're down. Boy, you've soloed, and it's cigars for the bunch at the table at noon.

Some of the bunch never solo, can't seem to find the ground, or are mechanical in the air, dangerous. Extra dual instruction they get, and then they go. Put on a clean white shirt and meet the Faculty Board, the "Benzine Board," and pack up and leave. It's hard to see them go, it hurts for a while, but a lot of them leave, it's best, and you get used to it.

We have accuracy stage, 360° turns and 180° turns to a spot, practice forced landings, eights on pylons, and maybe a progress check or two from the stage commander, and then acrobatics. Loops and spins we've all tried, but now we have the chandelle, rolls, half rolls, reversements, Immellman turns, and those of us that are left are "hot" fliers. A little time each day in flying machines, a lot of ground school, and then how we do go, piloting foot lockers around the tents from dawn to dusk and from dusk to dawn, lots of bunk flying. Then comes the final check on PT's, formation flying with 3 ship V's, some short cross countries, Palm Springs and back, Mines Field, Glendale. Soon we give the upper class their graduating party, watch them fly their final review, wish them luck at Kelly, and now we're upper class.



The new class comes in, college boys all, not soldiers, and it's "Suck in the gut, Mister" and all the rest of it. We start all over again, on DH's and 02's this time. Transition, they call this period, and you learn to fly service-type equipment, big fast ships after our safe little PT3's. More dual instruction there is, sour landings and exasperated instructors. More intricate maneuvers; you learn fast or you can't be a military pilot. The army tells you that its no disgrace to wash out, no reflection on your ability, for few are qualified to be military pilots. You're safe in commercial flying, straight and level "freight car" stuff, landings and takeoffs, but you haven't got that extra "it" the Air Corps demands. Get out before you kill yourself or someone else. It hurts to leave, but its good to live. A lot of our washouts are still flying; one owns a flying service in New Mexico, featuring passenger flights over the Grand Canyon; others are in commercial flying in Los Angeles, Chicago, Oakland; one is flying miners, and mail and gold under the Artic Circle at Fairbanks, Alaska.

The four months as upper classmen are good ones. We have more liberties, pass privileges a little more often, and the first week end after pay day sees the field deserted, with cadets scattered all over Southern California, spending their seventy-five dollars at

Agua Caliente, Mexicali, Tia Juana, or Los Angeles and the Biltmore. It's a big whooper, that first week end, and then we stay around camp but its only three weeks till next pay day.

Then we graduate. We have our graduation party and fly a review formation for the friends and families, and we say good-bye and head for San Antonio, 1500 miles away. Driving down we have a real caravan, five or six cars of us, Kelly bound, with border stops as often as possible. First night we spend at Mexicali, third night at Juarez, fourth night across the Rio Grande at Del Rio. We do reach San Antonio and Kelly, but they don't let us fly for a week. That's smart, too.

We find the Brooks class in ahead of us, they didn't have so far to move, and they have all the good beds. But they didn't get as much time as we did in the primary school, so we feel quite superior. Here we specialize in some one branch of military flying. My instructor at March led a fighting pursuit squadron during the war, and collected seven Heinies, a D. S. C. and a *Croix de Guerre*, so I want Pursuit. Others want big ship experience and ask for Bombing, others are assigned to Observation or Attack. The flying is lots better than it was at March. We're working on real tactical problems and the equipment is great. We fly a lot of formation, get a lot of acrobatics, dog-fighting, or aerial duelling, and lots of cross-countries. We fly to Corpus Christi, Fort Ringgold, Laredo, Eagle Pass, Fort Clark, Austin, Gonzales, Cuero, take a week end trip thru Oklahoma, have night flying, and a night cross-country to Austin and back. Our battle formations have similated attacks on the other branches. We get right above 'em and bend over in a dive. It's the thrill of thrills to see eleven Pl's pouring right down on top of you when you're leading a formation at 300 miles an hour. Dive a mile, dive two miles, shoot 'em up and climb back again, and come down once more. There isn't anything just like it.

No wonder the four months go fast. No more ground school. Pass every afternoon with some golf, or some beer, or a little social work, and just try and save some of the $75 each month for the graduation uniform. Weeks we spend picking out cloth, and boots, and belts, and wings. The best dressed officers in the army, these second lieutenants, with their brand new uniforms not yet paid for.

Graduation comes swiftly, and another review, and the Wings, at last. One hundred twenty-eight of us started a year ago and fifty of us are left. Most of us are staying in the Air Corps, its bound to be big, with men like these. Some of us are going after the com-

(Concluded on page 168)

New York Club of T. U. O. Founded

The New York Club of Theta Upsilon Omega is a reality! Its history is simple. During the past two years, various efforts have been made to establish a club, and a group did meet for weekly luncheons at Janssen's Hofbrau for a period of about a year.

Luncheon meetings presented several difficulties, however. No one meeting place could be found which would be accessible to any great percentage of the available members. At that time, too, fraternity directories were incomplete and it was next to impossible to reach all of the members in the New York area.

During the past summer, a few industrious New Yorkers compiled a list of some 150 members of T. U. O. residing within twenty-five miles of the city hall. They secured a meeting place and sent out notices calling a meeting for July 23, 1929, at Tosca's Restaurant, 118 Fulton Street, New York City.

The response was very gratifying. In spite of the hot weather and the fact that many members were absent on vacations, there was a turnout of 33 members, representing nine chapters. Half an hour or so of getting acquainted was spent before dinner. Not only was it an occasion for members of different chapters to become acquainted, but, as it happened, there were present members from the same chapter who had not previously known each other.

The New York Club entertained as its first guest on this occasion William E. Reese, H A '24. Reese is a lawyer in Washington, D. C. He sailed the following day for England on the *S. S. Mauretania* to attend a short course in English literature at Oxford.

A very excellent dinner with Italian spaghetti as the *pièce de résistance* was served. With the demi-tasses drained, and amid the rising cloud of cigar smoke, the meeting was called to order by M. E. Jansson, Δ A '23, who acted as temporary chairman.

Brother Jansson explained the purpose of the meeting and pointed out the possibilities of a New York Club. He then called the roll, to which the following members responded: Beta Alpha, Clinton S. Davis, Sherman M. Hall, A. E. Lawrence, Howard Morrison, John B. Romer, Leonard F. Sanborn; Gamma Alpha, Maurice A. Chaillet, Robert F. Dirkes, L. W. Geisler, Jr., Alvin H. Johnson, John A. Kellner, Graham L. Montgomery, Charles R. Nichols, A. Harold Peters, Samuel A. Reilley, Jr., Robert Steeneck, Richard Steinmetz, Frederick Wierk; Delta Alpha, Martin E. Jansson; Epsilon Alpha, O. Wolff Vosburg; Zeta Alpha, Howard A. Bull, J. R. Lilley, Wil-

Bachrach

ALVIN H. JOHNSON, Γ A '21

President of the New York Club of Theta Upsilon Omega

son R. Neisser, Willis G. Snow, J. M. Schultzabarger, George C. Wolf; Eta Alpha, Henry H. James, James E. Stevens; Iota Alpha, Ralph A. McKibben; Beta Beta, Hans J. Hense; Gamma Beta, Samuel A. Pleasants; Delta Beta, Walter Cowan, and Frederick E. Preuss.

Proceeding rapidly with the business of the meeting, the election of officers was next in order. Alvin H. Johnson, Γ A '21, was elected president and assumed the chair. Frederick E. Preuss, Δ B '25, was elected vice-president, Sherman M. Hall, B A '27, secretary, and O. Wolff Vosburg, E A '26, treasurer. The election of officers was followed by an open discussion of the objects of the club. An Organization Committee, consisting of Brothers Dirkes, Geisler, James and Stevens, was appointed to draw up a constitution, by-laws, and rules. After determining the date of the second meeting as August twentieth, the meeting adjourned.

* * *

The second meeting of the New York Club was held on August 20 at Tosca's Restaurant. Members present who had not previously attended were: Beta Alpha, Robert E. Johnson; Gamma Alpha, C. P. Benneche, Carl A. Claus, Ludwig E. Schueler, James C. Stagg, Walter Steinmann, Alvin M. Stock, Wilfred M. Wyburn; Epsilon Alpha, Carey W. O'Nan; Zeta Alpha, I. Wendell Hamm, William L. Mackie, Jr., Malcolm V. Mussina.

The meeting was entirely given over to a discussion of the clauses of the constitution which had been drawn up by the Organization Committee. Several revisions were presented, and the committee was charged with the task of having the constitution in form for adoption at the September meeting.

* * *

An introduction to the officers of the new club may not be out of place. They are headed by Alvin H. Johnson, who is by profession a mechanical engineer. He is a partner with Frederick Wierk, Γ A '23, in the firm of Johnson and Wierk, Consulting Engineers, located in the Grand Central Terminal Building. Brother Johnson is a graduate of Stevens Institute of Technology in the class of 1921 and is, of course, a member of Gamma Beta chapter. He is unmarried and makes his home in New Rochelle, New York.

The Reverend Frederick E. Preuss, vice-president, comes from Philadelphia. He is one of the founders of the Druid Club which is now our Delta Beta chapter at Muhlenburg College. He graduated

in 1925, and is now pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Incarnation at Baisley Park, Jamaica, L. I. Married? Yes.

Sherman M. Hall, who as secretary of the club has, perhaps, the most ardous work, is a member of Beta Alpha chapter. He graduated from Worcester Tech in 1927. He is an engineer with the Brooklyn Edison Company. He is married and lives in the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn.

O. Wolff Vosburg, treasurer, comes from Philadelphia with much experience in the collecting, handling, and not least, keeping, of money. He is a member of Epsilon Alpha chapter and graduated from Temple University in 1926. Vosburg is an accountant for the Du Pont Company and has recently been transferred to New York from Wilmington, Delaware. He is a confirmed bachelor and lives, for the time being, at the Hyde Park, Brooklyn, Y. M. C. A.

The New York Club counts among its members many men who have been active in fraternity work. There is C. W. O'Nan, E A '24, the first Arch Recorder. He has recently come to New York from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and is with Main and Company, a firm of accountants. Then there is James E. Stevens, first Arch Scribe and for two terms Arch Master. He has recently come from Chicago and is now secretary of the Industrial Soap Section of the American Grocery Manufacturers' Association.

Frederick E. Preuss

Professor A. J. Weston, Γ A '04, was the first Arch Ritualist and served in that capacity for five years. He is the author of all the rituals now in use in the fraternity. Two members of the club now in office are R. F. Dirkes, Γ A '20, Arch Councilor, and M. E. Jansson, Δ A '23, Arch Editor.

The New York Club plans to be mainly a social organization. Unpleasant business details will be left to an executive committee and the meetings kept free for entertainment and social intercourse.

Present plans call for a meeting in the evening of the third Tuesday of each month. No fixed meeting place has been set. Anyone not on the mailing list who desires information on this should get

in touch with Sherman M. Hall, Triangle 6000, Extension 35, during business hours. The club proposes to make the October meeting of each year a special occasion. It will perhaps be a formal affair, will be featured by special entertainment, and will be the date of the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Of the embryonic program of the New York Club, the following ambitious features are almost certain of adoption:

SHERMAN M. HALL

1. The club proposes to develop a crack ritualistic degree team to be available for the induction of new chapters and, at the invitation of chapters, for the initiation of members.

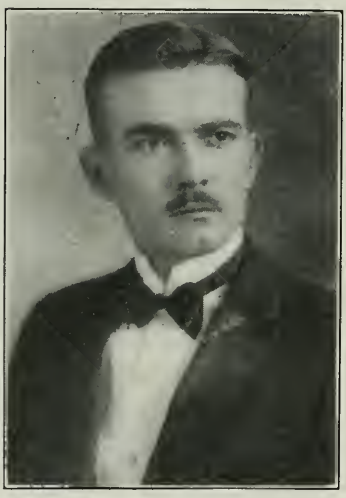
2. The club proposes to have a large reception committee, some of whose members will always be available, to welcome and entertain members of the fraternity from out of town.

3. The club proposes to establish itself in permanent quarters as early as possible. The perfection of this plan will, of course, require considerable study and committee work. A proposal which has found some favor is that of renting temporary quarters from the Gamma Alpha chapter in Hoboken.

Impressions of Oxford and English Life

William E. Reese, H A '24

The run from London to Oxford takes about an hour and a half by rail through one of the most picturesque sections of old England. Looking from the window of the quaint little train a comparatively level country greets the eye in and about London. Further on the terrain becomes slightly hilly. The well cultivated fields are broken by numerous hedge fences running in various directions without symmetry or uniformity but very pleasing to the eye. Large spreading gnarled oaks are common sights throughout the countryside. Many of them appear as ancient as their architectural surroundings and lend great dignity and grandeur to the landscape.



William E. Reese

As the train speeds along, small dumpy hills can often be seen in the distance with their gentle sloping sides covered with a uniform coating of green grass which becomes more velvety in appearance nearer the small streams that peacefully thread their way towards the sea. Everything seems so peaceful and serene. Even the railroads seem to have been constructed with an eye to symmetry and beauty. The excavations through the hills have been sloped at a pleasing angle and sown with grass which bears evidence of care, presenting the appearance of a well kept lawn.

The buildings are usually long low one story affairs with the typical English appearing chimneys topped by three rounded flues. Small flocks of sheep grazing on the green countryside and farm buildings with thatched grass roofs present a very pleasing pastoral and picturesque effect.

At last the train pulls to a stop in Oxford, that ancient seat of learning, ranking with Rome itself as a city of palaces and turrets dating back to the time of King Alfred. Alighting from the train I was greeted by a liveried porter with a very official bearing.

"Baggage, sir?" An answer in the affirmative and my baggage was soon deposited in a nearby cab.

"College, sir," asked the driver of the ancient cab. Having informed him that New College was my destination, the old cab moved forward with amazing alacrity, tooting its noisy little horn in a furious manner at every sharp turn as it proceeded along the left of the busy streets of Oxford. We soon came to the quaint lane, characteristic of mediaeval days, with its devious turns leading up to the doors of New College, one of the twenty-one colleges lo-

New College, Oxford

cated in Oxford, comprising the University of Oxford. New College is one of the older and more important colleges, having been founded in 1386 by William of Wykeham. A brief description of this college will serve in a general sense to convey some impression of the other colleges, some of which in size, beauty and architecture even surpass New College.

The college building is constructed around a square of ground known as the quadrangle or "quad." The entire college, like the other colleges of Oxford, is surrounded partly by the walls of the outside buildings and partly by impregnable brick walls some fifteen feet in height. These brick walls have rows of sharp iron spikes some six or eight inches in length so fixed to the top as to render an entrance or exit by means other than the gate, extremely difficult and dangerous. The Chapel, Hall, front quadrangle, cloisters and

bell-tower are all original. The glass in the ante-chapel is the finest in Oxford, dating from the foundation, except the West window, which was inserted in 1782 from a design by Reynolds. It was the perpendicular style introduced by William of Wykeham in New College which no doubt first showed the wonderful possibillities of this most characteristically English of Gothic styles in architecture.

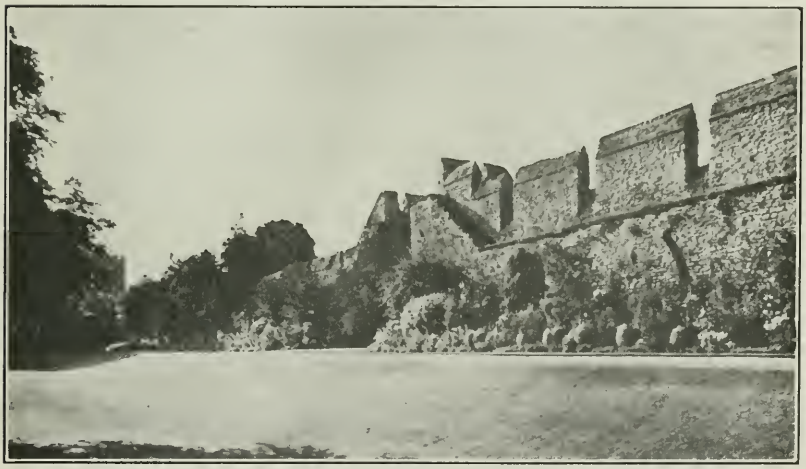
Alighting from my cab and passing in through the arched doorway I was told by an attendant in a small antechamber on the left that I had been assigned to quarters 9-5 New Building. There were no porters around, so leaving my baggage just inside the college door, I passed on through the passageway into the quadrangle and, in accordance with instructions just received from the attendant, made my way across the quad in the general direction of several low arched doorways. One of these doorways led by a winding passageway through the walls of the buildings on the left side of the quad out into a small dirt and gravel floored enclosure between the outside wall of the quad and the old city wall. This latter wall is made of stone some twenty or twenty-five feet in height and some eight or ten feet in thickness. It presents a truly medieval appearance with its ancient turrets, where the defenders of the city were stationed to repel outside attacks. An arched exit through this wall led out into the back quad, on the far side of which I finally, after much wandering, succeeded in locating staircase 9, at the head of which I found rooms number 5. Over the door leading into the rooms was a small white card bearing my name.

My quarters, like the usual quarters in Oxford colleges, consisted of an antechamber or vestibule with three doors, one opening into a small pantry, where the student keeps his provisions, another leading to the bedroom, with the usual plain furniture, including an old fashioned washbasin and pitcher, in lieu of running water, and the third leading into the cozy living room. This was a large room facing the back quad towards the old city wall. It was very comfortably furnished with a comparatively modern suite of overstuffed furniture, book-case, large study table and small table, used for afternoon tea and as a receptacle for calling cards. A scuttle of coal sitting before the old fashioned fireplace added to the homelike atmosphere.

After having explored every nook and cranny of my new quarters, I walked over to the large window overlooking the back quad and city wall. There I stood in silent contemplation of the beauty and grandeur of the scene. The sight that greeted me is one to be long remembered. Its solemn grandeur might be favorably compared

with Niagara or the Grand Canyon. Before me was spread a rich carpet of velvety green well-kept grass covering the entire quadrangle. Scattered over the quadrangle here and there like silent sentinels guarding the secrets of ages were venerable trees hoary with age. Some of them had without doubt looked down upon the scholars training for the struggle of the Civil War which caused New College to suffer so severely. The very air of the place seemed to be charged with solemnity and grandeur. As I stood contemplating the momentous events of history that had transpired on and around these sacred grounds, I was reminded of the famous lines.

"And strange enchantments of the past
And memories of the days of old."



City Wall, New College, Oxford

Breaking away from these reveries, I retraced my steps down the stairway and across the back quad and through the winding passageway to the main quad in search of the dining hall which was soon reached by a flight of stairs leading up from the northeast angle of the quad. The "folded linen" oak panelling around the walls of the hall dates from the sixteenth century. The rustic oak ceiling is perhaps forty or fifty feet in height and lends great dignity to the interior. Amongst the paintings on the wall are those of the founder, William of Wykeham, Rev. William Spooner, author of Spoonerisms, Viscount Milner, K. G. and Dr. Sewell, the last by Herkomer. The tables are constructed of plain smooth boards about twelve inches in width. A bench on either side serves as a seating

Dining Hall, New College, Oxford

arrangement. Table-cloths and napkins are unknown. A small straw mat some six inches in diameter serves as a receptacle for the dishes and plates. Dinner was served at 7:15 and consisted of the usual English fare, soup, choice of either meat pie or mutton chops. Fish in some form is served practically every meal. Steaks were served about once a week. Vegetables usually consisted of potatoes and cabbage, with string beans for an occasional change. Salad made of lettuce and beets was served regularly. A dish of plums or some kind of pudding was usually served as desert, after which came butter, famous Oxford marmalade and bits of cheese. Water, without ice, was the usual liquid refreshment. By signing a slip of paper which was filed with your account, wine, ale or cider could be specially ordered. Breakfast was served at 8:30 a. m. and usually consisted of porridge (oatmeal), eggs and bacon, marmalade, bread, butter and choice of tea or coffee. Lunch was served at 1:15 p. m. and was similar to the fare served at dinner. This meal arrangement only held good during summer meeting. During the regular terms the only meal served in the dining hall is dinner. The other meals are ordered by the students and brought to their rooms from the college buttery by the scouts on the stairways.

The inaugural lecture was delivered by Sir Charles W. C. Oman, K. B. E., M. P., Hon. D. C. L., F. B. A., Chichele Professor of Modern History and Fellow of All Souls College. His address was mainly one of welcome in which he recounted the traditions of Oxford and reiterated the story of the great part played by the city of Oxford in the history of England. In speaking of the ancient surroundings in Oxford even today, he stated that there are places in Oxford where, if one of the ancient worthies of the fifteenth century were to drop down again he would know where he stood.

The Warden of New College was out of residence for the summer, so the following morning Rev. F. E. Hutchinson, M. A., acting in his place, had breakfast with the students quartered in New College. Breakfast over, he made a short and pleasing talk in which we were given a very cordial welcome and the desire expressed that we might profit by our sojourn within the walls of the ancient college. We were also exhorted to imbibe the true meaning of the motto of its founder, still retained to this day, "Manners makyth man."

The underlying theme of the summer meeting was, "England and English literature in the Stuart period (1603 to 1689)." The field covered was very broad. The lectures and series of lectures covered many subjects. Some of the outstanding lectures were: "Constitu-

tional Development," by Sir John Marriott, M. A., Hon. Fellow of Worcester College; "Economic History of the Stuart Period," by Mr. E. Lipson, M. A., New College, University Reader in Economic History; "Oliver Cromwell, the Man," by Mr. W. P. Baker, B. A., Wadham College; "The Cambridge Platonists," by the Very Rev. W. R. Inge, D. D., C. V. O., F. B. A., Hon Fellow of Hertford College, Dean of St. Paul's; "John Milton," by Dr. E. de Selincourt, Professor of Poetry; "English Portrait Painting of XVII Century," (illustrated) by Mr. C. H. Collins Baker, Keeper of the National Gallery; "English Music of XVII Century," (illustrated) by Prof. George Dyson, D. Mus. Oxon., Director of Music at Winchester College, Professor at the Royal College of Music; "The Newspaper in XVII Century," (illustrated) by Mrs. H. Richardson, B. A., formerly Scholar of St. Hugh's College; "The Unity of the Old Testament and the Unity of the New Testament," by the Rev. H. Wheeler Robinson, M. A., D. D., Principal of Regent's Park College. There were many other lectures given by very prominent lecturers, especially lectures on theology by very distinguished theologians.

The summer meeting was conducted entirely by means of lectures, some of which were very interestingly illustrated by means of lantern slides. No class recitations were conducted. Collateral reading was recommended but was not compulsory. Regular attendance at lectures was urged but not required. No examinations were given but certificates of attendance were obtainable.

The lecturer on economics, Mr. Lipson, employed a method of instruction that not only proved interesting but also served to acquaint the students to quite a degree with many of the current economic problems in England. The first half hour was devoted exclusively to lecturing while the second half was given over to questions from the class. During the course of these informal discussions many of the most perplexing questions confronting economic England today were raised, including the question of taxation under which the middle classes are oppressively burdened and the question of subsidizing the unemployed, generally referred to as the "dole system." Under this system those who are unable to obtain, or are, in many cases, undesirous of obtaining, employment are given a weekly dole, the amount of which is governed by the number of dependents in the laborer's family. The impression seems to prevail among some of the leading English economists that, in view of the immense amount of capital required to transport the unemployed to the colonies, where employment can be found, or

to establish them on farming land in England, especially when the majority are totally unfitted for such work, it is better for the Government to continue temporarily its policy of "doles." The use of this term to describe the system is discouraged by the economist. Employment insurance probably is a better term. The scheme is operated very much on the basis of an ordinary insurance plan, the government collecting so much weekly from the employed on the ground that they are insured against the risk of unemployment. Many of the middle class and even thrifty and industrious laborers when approached for their opinion as to the merits of the system, are loud in their denunciation. They express the belief that it only encourages idleness and increases the burden of the already overladen taxpayer. Many look upon it purely as a hang-over from war times and optimistically predict its gradual abolition.

The lectures were usually one hour in duration. There were, as a rule, three delivered in the morning, one in the afternoon and one at night. They were for the most part well attended. The lecturers of England are thoroughly awake to the fact that anecdotes play an enormous part in the social life of the country. Many a man has "got on" in the world through being able to tell a good story well. Many of the lectures abounded in humor and some of the lecturers managed to keep the audience in an almost continuous fit of mirth. In attending these lectures, one thing which becomes obvious to an American student is that the English sense of humor differs considerably from his own. The humor appears at times to be very dry and when expressed with a very pronounced English accent, to which the American is little accustomed, the humorous note is detected only with difficulty.

The majority of the students attending the summer meeting was women. The gathering was one of the most cosmopolitan imaginable. Practically every country in Europe was represented, as well as Japan, China and Canada with quite a representation from the United States, to say nothing of Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

During the interim between the last morning lecture and the late afternoon lecture, the students amused themselves in numerous ways. No one lacked for something to do. Tennis, golf (private courses only), and cricket were all popular. The old swimming hole known to every Oxford man as "Parson's Pleasure," where clothes could be hung on the "hickory limb" and bathing suits were unknown, was always a favorite rendezvous for the male members of the class. As to how and when it acquired this name, no one seems to know.

Biking in England is very popular. Almost everyone, young and

old alike, rides a bicycle. Even the deans and lecturers at Oxford utilize them in getting around among the colleges. A leisurely ride in the evening on bicycles is almost as popular among the young folks of the typical English town as an automobile ride for a bit of fresh air is to young America. Many of the students made all day excursions out of Oxford to places of historical interest by means of their bicycles. To the American who has not ridden a bicycle since childhood, it is a rather unnerving experience to climb onto a bicycle and start wobbling down the left side of the street, especially with the heavy traffic to be found in many of the cities of England. In addition to being conjested, the traffic is very speedy. Motorcycles are very popular and numerous in England and they travel at a dizzy rate of speed. Perhaps the most interesting sight on an English highway is the large number of tiny little cars, some not much larger than a good sized baby carriage. The explanation for the large number of baby automobiles is the tax problem. Automobiles are taxed by the Government at the rate of approximately five dollars per horsepower, and the only solution for the problem of how to secure reasonable private transportation, lies in the ownership of small low horsepower cars, motorcycles or bicycles. Some of these little cars are very efficient and travel much farther to the gallon of gas than our most economical cars. It is no doubt due to these reasons that so few cars of American manufacture are to be seen in England. The Essex and Buick seem to be the most popular. Chevrolets and Fords are also seen rather often. Quite a bit of talk can be heard in England of the Ford plant that is being established there and obviously the consensus of public opinion is that American machines in order to successfully compete with the economical English makes of cars, will most certainly have to radically reduce horsepower to avoid taxes and also reduce the consumption of gasoline.

Sightseeing was one of the most popular diversions. The visitor in Oxford can spend weeks walking around the beautiful old colleges and gardens. Each college differs from every other one in matters of detail. No two gardens are alike and that in spite of the fact that the general plan of most of them is very similar. One of the most beautiful of all the Oxford gardens is that of Christ College. It was in this garden that Alice Liddel, daughter of Dr. Liddel, Dean of Christ College used to play among the beautiful flowers. Rev. C. L. Dodgson ("Lewis Carroll") was greatly attached to little Alice and in the evenings, after his lectures as a mathematical don in Christ College were over, he would spend hours in the soft twilight telling Alice fairy stories. He afterwards incorporated and

published these stories under the familiar title, "Alice In Wonderland." This book so impressed Queen Victoria that she had her secretary write and compliment him, adding that she would be pleased to receive any other book by him, whereupon he sent her his "Syllabus of Plane Algebraical Geometry." Tradition has it that she was not so well pleased with the joke.

The afternoon of the first Sunday in Oxford for the summer meeting students was devoted to hymn singing in the old Sheldonian Theatre. This building was presented to the University by Archbishop Sheldon in 1664. The ceiling was painted by Streater, court painter to Charles II, and is very beautiful. Here countless numbers of the most distinguished men of England have received in the form of a diploma inscribed in Latin the reward for the most pleasant sojourn of their lives. The exercises were conducted by Dr. W. H. Harris and for the most part participated in by the entire audience in a manner that demonstrated the full extent to which the community spirit pervades old England, as contrasted with the utter lack of such an atmosphere in the United States. There it would be next to impossible on a beautiful Sunday afternoon to persuade a mere handful of people to forego their golf or afternoon drive for entertainment of a character less exciting but far more compensating to the spiritual side of life.

Every admirer of Dr. Samuel Johnson, upon visiting London should dine without fail in Cheshire Cheese. He should sit in that old spot that was occupied by the famous patron of all that was good in the way of literature and fellowship. Pembroke was Dr. Johnson's college in Oxford. The famous old table on which he compiled his dictionary may be seen in the Library of that college. Another point of interest in the college is the window from which in a fit of rage, according to tradition, he is credited with having thrown the pair of shoes left in his room for him by a more well-to-do student in order that the college might not be disgraced by Johnson's attending lectures in the shabby old shoes which his poor financial condition obliged him to wear.

Lincoln College, too, holds an unusual amount of interest for all admirers of John Wesley. Like most of the Oxford colleges, the majority at Lincoln was against the changes of the Reformation. Perhaps the most glorious name on the roll of Lincoln at this period is that of John Wesley. He was elected fellow in 1726 and remained in the college as a tutor and lecturer for nine years. During this period he and his followers gained the name of "Methodists" from the care with which they observed all the services and duties pre-

scribed by the Church. The room occupied by him has been reserved as a sort of a shrine by Methodists in the United States.

Volumes could be written on the many other places of interest in Oxford, such as the Library of Christ Church, with its priceless treasures of art and the famous old Bodeleian Library, containing one of the richest collection of art, manuscripts and literature in the world. The literary treasures of the Bodeleian are endless. Students from all parts of the world come to Oxford to read. The Library has now for nearly a century and a half given up its iron chains by which once its folios were all secured.

No account of a trip to Oxford would be complete without a word about the Isis and Cherwell Rivers. These picturesque little streams threading their way in and around the old landmarks of Oxford lend themselves in a most admirable fashion to the sports of rowing, sculling, punting and canoeing. During the regular school terms rowing is, of course, the one great sport. It is a very interesting sight to note the activity on the college barges, anchored along the bank of the Isis, just before a race. They are literally alive with femininity with beautiful smiling faces and pretty frocks. From the top of the barges may be heard the merry chatter of voices and the tinkle of teacups as the crew one by one lower themselves into their seats preparatory to the start of the races at the sound of the guns.

During the summer months when most of the students are out of residence, punting is the most popular river sport. The average punt is some twenty feet in length and about four or five feet in width with a rather flat bottom which makes it very steady and comfortable. It is propelled by means of a long pole used by the operator standing in the stern. In speed it compares quite favorably with a canoe. The shallow channels of the Cherwell and Isis, where the water rarely attains a depth in excess of eight or ten feet, makes them ideally adapted to this form of boating. Few spots indeed could be found more restful than the Cherwell on a beautiful moonlit night, where the stillness is broken only by the gentle humming of some old familiar folk song to the accompaniment of melodious strains from a mandolin, as the comfortably cushioned punts float gently by with care-free occupants.

There appears to be one outstanding difference between English and American educational methods. The American goes to college primarily to be instructed. He depends largely upon his lecturers as the source of his knowledge. Of course, he is supposed to do collateral reading but after all the greatest stress is laid upon

the lectures because he will be examined by the lecturers and graded largely on the basis of his knowledge of the field covered therein. On the other hand, the English student goes to college not so much to be instructed as to learn how to instruct himself and with this object in view he attends only such lectures as he thinks will serve to chart the channel of knowledge through which he expects to paddle his own bark. In other words, the primary purpose of a lecture to him is not so much to teach as to open up new avenues of thought and research by means of which he will be the more effectively equipped to pursue his research in some particular field. He is not primarily depending upon the lecturer because the examination will be given by the University Examining Board and not by the individual lecturers. This, perhaps, accounts for the frequent cutting of lectures, because after all the average lecture is only an orderly array of facts gathered from text books.

In spite of the fact that the English and American students have much in common besides one language, there is a marked difference in their attitude towards things in general. The average Englishman seems to be more or less selfsatisfied. His schools he considers the very best in the world; his theological views are more or less stable and he never troubles with innovations any more than he has to. He shrinks from the limelight and detests anything that savors of curiosity. He may be overanxious to know about something in particular but he will never give any outward evidence of his desires. Sightseeing tours bore him to distraction and nothing furnishes better material for jests than the foreign student prowling about, note book in hand, asking questions and making notes of his observations.

Contrasted with this attitude on the part of the average Englishman, the American tends more to skepticism. He takes nothing for granted and questions everything which he may be called upon to do that appears unnecessary. He is especially impatient with undue formality and compliance with tradition for tradition's sake alone. His schools he believes are as good as any in the world; his theological views are more or less unstable. He is loud in his praise of scientific methods, always on the lookout for labor and time saving innovations and a great believer in efficiency even in college methods.

Oxford today, as it has been for centuries past, is the home of classical knowledge. The practical importance from both a national and international standpoint of science and modern languages is

(Continued on page 165)

Delta Beta Chapter in New Home

Carl A. Cassone, Δ B '24

The Delta Beta chapter house is the first house to be built under the recently established national policy of house financing. The policy, stated briefly, is as follows: When a chapter for some good reason lacks the capital to finance the building of a chapter house, it may petition the national fraternity for assistance. The national fraternity will appoint a committee to investigate the financial condition of the chapter, look into the need and advisability of building a house, and obtain a rough estimate of the cost. If, then, a favorable report is rendered to the Arch Council, the Arch Council may submit it to a convocation for approval.

Assuming that a proposition has received the approval of a convocation, the Arch Council appoints three trustees with full power to purchase land, draw up plans, and sign contracts for the construction. The trustees are responsible for the construction and are required to check every step. They hold title to the property for the national fraternity. Upon completion of the building, a chapter makes monthly payments on interest and principal according to a prearranged schedule to the national fraternity. When the chapter is able to make necessary mortgages on the property, title is transferred to trustees representing the associate group of the chapter.

An important restriction to this policy is that the national fraternity is interested only in providing modest but adequate, comfortable and attractive houses for its chapters. It is not interested in interfraternity building competitions and will not consider any houses on country club scale.

Negotiations for the Delta Beta house were begun a year ago. A lot 60 by 125 feet on North Twenty-third Street, Allentown, Pennsylvania, was purchased last fall. The Muhlenburg college campus is directly across the street. Plans were studied last winter

and spring. A contract was drawn up and signed and construction began in May of this year. The trustees for the national fraternity were J. N. Danehower, E A '22, Executive-Secretary, Carl A. Cassone, Δ B '24, attorney-at-law, and M. E. Jansson, Δ A '23, engineer. The trustees as a group made frequent inspections of the construction. C. A. Cassone was in daily contact with the work.

The house was ready for occupancy on the first of September. The trustees had to restrain the members in their enthusiasm from moving in before the floors were dry.

The house is a dignified structure of rich red brick with white coping and trim. It is three stories high, with a roof of red Spanish tile. Its general appearance is that of a large comfortable home. Externally, with the exception of a coat of arms of cast stone built into the masonry over the door, it possesses few features distinctive of fraternity house architecture.

A sun parlor extends across the entire front of the house and overlooks the Muhlenburg campus. To the north of the sun parlor,

Interior View of Delta Beta House

a small tiled porch gives access to a spacious vestibule. This vestibule terminates, to the rear, in an arched recess into which is set a large pier glass. A small piece of statuary on a console table occupies the recess. The living room is entered through an archway to the right of the vestibule.

The first floor is so constructed that the sun parlor, living room and dining room form practically one large continuous room. The partitions which separate the three are so slight as to be more psychological than actual. This feature enhances the value of the house for dances and house parties. Steel floor beams insure its safety.

The sun parlor is furnished with reed chairs and seats. A matching lamp and table of reed is in the center and built-in bookcases around the wall.

In front of the fireplace in the living room, a leather sofa backed by a refectory table strikes a note of restful ease. Numerous matching leather lounge chairs are here, also.

The tables and chairs in the dining room accommodate normally thirty men.

At the extreme rear of the first floor on the north side is a rear entrance which will be the most convenient for daily use. A vestibule of ample proportions provides cloakroom facilities and a washroom adjoins. There is a door leading to the dining room, and the stairs to the second floor ascend from this vestibule.

The second floor consists primarily of five spacious study rooms, each accommodating four men. These are furnished with the conventional chairs, study tables, and mirrors. Chiffoniers and dressers are conspicuous by their absence. A linen closet, a large clothes closet, and a washroom with toilet and lavatory complete the facilities on this floor.

The third floor consists of two main divisions. One is a large dormitory which is to be unheated and must, for that reason, be well insulated from the remainder of the floor. In the front dormer are forty roomy built-in drawers for the storage of clothes. Across the entire rear end of the dormitory and separated from it by drapes is a clothes hanger rod supported from a clothes shelf. This and the closet on the second floor will provide sufficient clothes hanging facilities for the entire chapter.

To the rear of the third floor is a dressing room. Its facilities are two showers, two toilets, two lavatories, a built-in ironing board, forty built-in drawers in the dormer and suitable benches. The scheme of built-in drawers in the dormers will provide each member with four spacious drawers. This eliminates the necessity of space-consuming chiffoniers and dressers in the study rooms.

The entire house is, for the time being, finished in smooth white plaster. The millwork is cypress, natural stained and varnished.

The first floor and all stairs are oak. The upper floors are of treated pine. An attractive feature of the house is the wrought-iron light fixtures.

The basement houses a kitchen, a pool room, a trunk room, and a furnace room. The heating system is coal fired steam. A dumb waiter connects the kitchen with the dining room. There is a service entrance opening directly into the kitchen. Another entrance to the basement from the exterior serves the trunk and furnace rooms.

Present plans call for the dedication of the Delta Beta house on November 2.

Impressions of Oxford and English Life

(Continued from page 161)

gradually being recognized, but the love and veneration of classical training is so inherently a part and parcel of Oxford methods and tradition that changes which savor of commercialization of knowledge are instinctively opposed. This attitude is often severely criticized by some sections of the English press. It is likewise condemned by many party leaders as being unfavorable for the universal dissemination of knowledge among the masses and as tending to perpetuate in the hands of a favored minority the monopoly of education. However, be that as it may, it is a privilege and pleasure not only to those who are proud of their Anglo-Saxon blood, but to all true lovers of art, music and literature, to live within the walls of so noble an inst'tution and to learn to love and respect its traditions and beauty and to be able to feel in a sense the true meaning of the lines,

"Where'er we tread, 'tis haunted,
holy ground."

Blister-Rusting

Hugh Farnsworth, Θ A '30

The work and experiences of the past summer are now a fireside topic of conversation. Brother Farnsworth, as a blister-ruster in the White Mountains region of New Hampshire, had experiences both unusual and interesting.—Editor.

Forest fires and disease are the two great menaces to timberland. The former can never be entirely eliminated, but its danger can be minimized by education and control. The latter, consisting in the great pine timber regions chiefly of blister-rust, is the object of intensive eradication in increasing degree.

Despite the cynicism and ridicule of many farmers and other owners of wood lots, the more enlightened are fast coming to endorse the protection of the white pine stands by the eradication of the *ribes*. The most common varieties of the *ribes* are the wild and cultivated gooseberry, the wild and cultivated red currant, and the wild skunk currant. This work, known as Pine Blister Rust Control, has been going on for at least ten years under the Bureau of Plant Industry and the United States Department of Agriculture. For the sake of the few people who like gooseberries and currants, it does not seem justifiable to allow these plants to remain in the forests, now that it has been proven scientifically that *ribes* are carriers of blister rust. Five hundred fifty million dollars is the estimated value of the white and sugar pine timber crop of America today, as it stands in the forest. These are the cream of the forest wherever they grow. Thousands of men are employed by lumber companies and wood-using industries, making them dependent for their support upon the white pine. It is evident how important a resource is at stake, and the economics involved is obvious.

Blister-rust has been found to be caused by a group of fungi which live, not on dead material like the common molds, but rather as parasites on living plants, and reproduce themselves by spores or seeds. The fungus infects the trunk of white pines through the needles. In the second or third year after attack, the diseased bark gradually swells to a canker, the edges of which vary from mustard to orange in color. Cankers sometimes develop on the trunk of the pine, but more frequently on the branches, where infected needles are more numerous. The blisters are sac-like growths on the bark of the trees and contain millions of tiny fungus spores or seeds. When ripe, these sacs break open, and the spores become scattered

by the wind. Early in the spring the spores from diseased white pines come into contact with the leaves of both currants and gooseberries. These are the only disease-carrying plants. Small mustard-colored petules appear on the under side of the currant and gooseberry leaves. These break open and liberate the spores, which then spread the disease from leaf to leaf, and from bush to bush, finally causing new infections on pines, and thus completing the cycle.

Blister-rust is an insidious thing. A white pine stand often looks perfectly healthy while in peril. Sending crews through the woods in a systematic formation prevents haphazard methods, eliminating in hunting for *ribes*. A crew is usually composed of five, six or seven men working in a line, each man taking an interval of a few feet, either to the rear right or the rear left, and guiding himself by the man beside and slightly ahead of him. This formation allows for turns in the trail which would cause the line to lose its form if the linesmen were abreast. A turn in the trail is shouted to the head linesman, who shouts directions for pivoting and swinging around. The advance or lead-off man on one end is the trail-follower, the rearmost man on the other end is the trail layer. In this way, then, the ground is worked back and forth in parallel strips, between systematically laid trails. Trails take crews up hill and down, through groves and swamps, through laurel and slash.

The gooseberry leaf is easily recognizable, and the currant becomes so with practice, though at first it is easily mistaken for the maple leaf. The small bushes are easily uprooted by hand, and the large ones by the use of the grubhoe. Thoroughness in pulling the roots is essential. The pulled bushes are hung on any but pine trees to dry, and to prevent their rooting into the ground again, which they would do were they allowed to remain. The time factor is obviously greater when going through swamps where the *ribes* flourish.

The blister-rusters are nothing if not a picturesque lot. Singing snatches of popular songs, they march through the woods a motley gang, eight abreast, twelve feet apart. They appear first to be Boy Scouts, then perhaps foresters of some sort, then student soldiers dressed for a sham battle, and finally gentlemanly tramps. The last guess is in one sense nearest to the truth. One wears a green felt collegiate hat with feathers stuck vertically into it, another wears on his head a red bandanna with the corners tied together gypsy fashion. Another has similar headgear, blue instead of red. Odds and ends suffice for shirts and trousers. Many wear high boots or army puttees. With all this crazy diversity all carry the ever-present "eepie" or nondescript stick cut in the woods, the mark

of the blister-ruster. These sticks they prize, whether they be plain or elaborately carved with nicknames and initials of colleagues and summertime sweethearts.

The work of the particular crew with which the writer served was carried on near the town of Center Harbor, New Hampshire, on Lake Winnepesaukee. It was done for that town and for three wealthy timberland owners. The crew lived in the chauffeur's house on the estate of one of these men, a wealthy Boston broker. The people on the estate will never forget the blister-rusters, nor will the spirits of the woods and orchards, if spirits there be there, forget the gang of gentlemen tramps who went down through those woods and orchards this last summer, hacking at hornets' nests, scaring patridges and pheasants, and singing college songs, popular songs, and those stalwart songs which are best referred to as unwritten classics.

The Fraternity of the Air

(Continued from page 144)

mercial game with a lot of confidence and a good background; and a few of us are going to be school boys again. Those last few days are tough ones. Ours has been the greatest brotherhood of all, and we scatter as we gathered, from the four corners, but brother officers now and friends forever. When will we meet again? One of our bunch has gone on already, a month after graduation. He'll lead the review up above some day, with the other four as his wing men, and a good formation it will be, and one by one we'll join that formation.

There is that tie we can't deny, the fraternity of the air.

Earn While You Learn at Temple

Charles H. Herrold, Jr., E A '31

Getting down to work upon one's return to school means more to Temple University students than arranging the fraternity house in order or applying one's self assiduously to one's books.

Founded on the principle of "earn while you learn" and advertised as "a place to labor with both mind and body," Temple, through its Industrial Service Bureau, directed by John Barr, has placed some of its students in varied, and some odd, positions of employment.

The lowest possible annual cost of education at Temple is estimated at $1078 per year. More than 1000 students are supplied with part time employment by the Industrial Service Bureau each year to help earn this sum. Ninety-five per cent of the number is men.

"The average college girl doesn't want to work," says Barr. "She applies for a position, but when one is found for her, she offers all kinds of reasons for not taking it."

Located in the country's third largest city, sometimes called the "Workshop of the World," the Owl institution has a distinct advantage in placing students who wish to work their way through college. Because many of its students are city residents, the Industrial Service Bureau does not rely on positions about the university for many of its applicants. Some are employed, however, in the cafeteria and department officers. Warren Zeigler, E A '30, is a valued member of the staff in the Bursar's office.

Where and how most of the students earn all or part of their expenses is answered by Barr in the following statement: "The average student is so anxious to work that he will take almost any kind of a job. Many have been placed in department stores, barber shops, banks, trust companies, business offices and taxi companies. Some are companions to sick people and cripples. Others are doing detective work for local agencies. Still others are teachers, movie ushers, reporters and laborers."

One student is employed in a Philadelphia hospital whose cellar is infested with bugs and roaches. He dons a specially constructed suit and goes through the cellar spraying the bugs that are responsible for his job. He might be termed an official "bug exterminator." The work is not the most pleasant in the world but the pay is good, according to Barr.

Running through the membership of Epsilon Alpha from memory,

one is able to provide a fair illustration of the positions Temple students hold aside from attending school. Robert E. Detweiler, '31, is in the credit department of Snellenburg's Department Store. Albert Gummo, '30, is a district observer for *The Evening Bulletin*; Pledge Ned C. Herrold, '32, and Brother Adolph Friz, '29, have been employed by the same evening newspaper. Brother Herman Werner, '31, is a taxi driver for the Yellow Cab Company.

Arthur F. Warfel, '29, has been vehicle dispatcher for the Railway Express Agency. Others employed at the express office, many during the summer just closed, included: Brothers Arthur Claffee, '31; Adolph Friz, '29, Charles H. Herrold, Jr., '31; and Warren Zeigler, '30.

Bankers include Brothers Bruce Stallard, '31; Chester Cobb, '30; and David J. Watson, Jr., '31. Brothers T. Donald Shires, '31, and Morrison Dickey, '31, are bus boys in the Mercantile Club. Brothers John Paules, '31, and Glenn Barto, '31, were employed by the Atlantic Refining Company while Cyrus Rote, '30, was in the employ of a competing refinery, the Gulf Company.

Also in the office of *The Evening Bulletin* is Donald Whetsel, '31. As instructors and coaches, Dave Buchanan, '30, and George Shollenberger, '30, are supplying classroom instruction.

Earning and learning has created an undercurrent of democracy at Temple. It is not surprising to learn that the campus leaders, away from the university, are bank clerks or taxi drivers.

That students frequently follow after graduation the line of work at which they began as students is shown in the fact that several well-known figures in Philadelphia banking circles became interested in bank work through positions obtained for them while at Temple.

Stevens Announces Changes in Curricula

George M. Brundige, Γ A '32

During the past year, Stevens Institute of Technology has undergone several rather radical changes. The new president, Dr. Harvey N. Davis, has been hard at work making Stevens conform to his more modern ideas of how a college of this type should be run. At the beginning of the last college year, it was announced that letter grades would be substituted for the old numerical system which had been previously used at the institution. These letter grades were to be based upon class averages rather than upon individual marks. So far there still exists a difference of opinion regarding the advantages of this newer method of rating students. The majority rather favor the change, but there are some who hold that a scholar should not receive a satisfactory mark if his examination results do not show that he has a sufficient knowledge of the subject, regardless of what the class average may be.

Around last November, it was announced that another change would be made. This change affects the tuition of students entering the class of 1933, those having registered with other classes paying the same amount that they had for previous years. This plan is to be known as the "Sliding Scale" system, and places the tuition fee upon a scholarship basis. The student in each class who has the highest average, and who has done the most for his college, will have a certain amount of his tuition fee refunded in the form of scholarships. Others, whose grades and service are below the best student's, will receive scholarships of varying amounts depending upon their scholastic ability. Of course, only a certain percentage of the class will receive scholarships. In order that this plan be made possible, the tuition fee has been raised. Those who feel that they do not care to compete for the scholarships are not required to pay so high a tuition, although this fee will be somewhat higher than the older rate.

These changes have been startling enough, coming as they did within such a short time of each other to a college which has until recently altered very few of its policies. Last June, however, it was announced that still another change is to be made. Stevens, as an engineering college, has devoted most of its time to subjects which were technical in their nature. It has recently been declared that engineering students paid little attention to the so-called cultural side of their education. With this in mind, the faculty has

changed the curricula in such a way that Stevens students will receive instruction in some subjects which have nothing to do with engineering. To this end, there has been organized a department which will in future be known as the Department of Humanities. This department will be in charge of several branches of History and English and possibly some other subjects which have not as yet been publicly announced. It is understood that the Humanities will be electives, and will be given three hours a week.

While changing the program of subjects to be given in future, the faculty realized that the courses offered at Stevens took up so much of the attention of those who were in the least conscientious that few students had much time to themselves. In order that the curricula be made less difficult, it was decided that the number of hours devoted each week to actual classroom work be lowered. The result is that in future, 26 hours of school work will be required instead of the previous 30. Those who have been in the school for one year or more will follow a transitional program.

The new program, although lessening the number of hours of work each week, somewhat lengthens the freshman year. Those entering will in future be required to attend one week before the college year opens. This week is to be known as Orientation Week, and will be devoted to drafting practice and engineering lectures. In addition, freshmen will attend engineering camp for six weeks during the summer. Here they will receive instruction in civil engineering. Although the time spent at the camp will shorten the summer holidays following the freshman year, the work will not be very difficult, and the camp life will be a form of summer vacation in itself.

Stranger Than Fiction

A story as strange as any fiction has recently come to our attention. It deals with a member of one of our older chapters in the East, a man whom we shall for convenience call Brother Kerwin.

Brother Kerwin graduated from college some five or six years ago. He secured a position with a consulting engineer and was doing well. It was his habit to commute to and from work in an old Ford. One morning, through no negligence on his part, he was involved in a collision wherein his car was upset by a much larger machine. Kerwin was precipitated to the pavement, receiving a head injury and some minor bruises.

Brother Kerwin recovered in due time from his superficial injuries. However, his head injury had left his mind a complete blank.

His fraternity brothers were most solicitous during this distressing situation. They made frequent visits to his home, but he did not recognize any of them. He was quiet and moody and took little interest in life.

The case resulted in considerable newspaper publicity, and several noted psychiatrists volunteered their services. One of these made the suggestion that if Kerwin could make a long sea voyage—a trip around the world, in fact, and would do nothing but sit and gaze out upon an ocean as vacant as his mind—his memory might return. It was a matter of grasping at a straw, it seemed, but the advice could be of little use, since neither Kerwin nor his parents possessed the means of financing such a voyage.

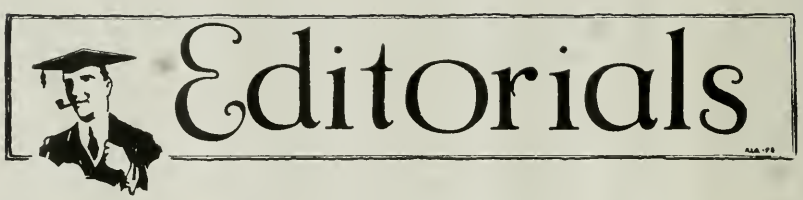
The psychiatrist's suggestion, however, also received considerable newspaper publicity. A short time later, an official of a company operating freight steamers in service around the world came forward and offered Kerwin a sea voyage. Someone would have to accompany him to attend to him, however. A brother of his own chapter who happened to be out of a job at the time signed on as supercargo for this purpose.

The voyage started from New York and proceeded at the leisurely rate of a tramp steamer towards South America. Day after day and week after week, Kerwin had nothing to do but gaze out on vast expanses of water. In due time, the ship stopped at a number of South American ports, and then began to work its way up the west coast of North America.

When two days out of San Francisco, the two men were hanging around the radio shack to get the latest daily news items broadcast in code. An item came in to the effect that Theta Upsilon Omega was, on the second succeeding day, to install a chapter at the University of California at Berkeley, California. Transatlantic travellers accustomed to the inanities of ship news as far as general interest is concerned, can understand how this item could have found itself on the air.

The brother who was acting as a nurse and attendant made plans to leave Kerwin in charge of a ship's officer while he went ashore in San Francisco and attended the installation of the Gamma Beta chapter. This plan was not quite carried out, however. During the interim between the receipt of the news dispatch and the docking in San Francisco, the name of Theta Upsilon Omega was turning itself over in the brain of Brother Kerwin. Slowly at first he began to grasp some connections with it. Other things began to come

(Concluded on page 187)



Fall House Cleaning

Fall is the time of year when each chapter conducts its most intensive house cleaning campaign. The accumulation of rubbish from the summer is disposed of, and every nook and cranny, especially those visible to prospective pledges, is scoured.

The national fraternity has some house cleaning to do on its own score. Many members upon departing in the spring have the careless habit of leaving not only discarded clothes and books, but also accounts due the chapter. These total up to considerable sums in many instances, and some chapters are on the verge of bankruptcy as a result. That is where the national fraternity comes in.

The Arch Council passed a law this past summer that any chapter in tight circumstances could turn over its accounts receivable to the national fraternity for collections. Unfortunately for the debtors, the national organization has no timidity or sentiment in the matter. The procedure which the Executive-Secretary has adopted is as follows: A polite letter is sent to the debtor asking him to make some arrangement for liquidating his debt. Payment in installments is satisfactory. If there is no reply to this letter, a second and more firm one is dispatched. If there is still no reply, a third and last letter is sent by registered mail. If there is still no reply, the member's name is presented to the Arch Council for suspension. If the causes for suspension are not removed within a year, expulsion is automatic.

This procedure may seem rough or tender, depending upon the viewpoint. However, its necessity cannot be questioned. We cannot allow deadbeats to endanger the financial stability of the chapters. The problem is not peculiar to our fraternity so there is no cause for especial mortification.

Subscription Facts

On July first, a law went into effect which raised the life subscription price of the OMEGAN from $10 to $15. The chapters will have their first experience with the new rate at about this time of

the year, and if we judge from past experiences there will be a feeling in many cases of resentment at what may be regarded as overtaxation by the national fraternity.

We want to lay before the subscribers a few simple facts which may cast a different light on the whole situation. The copy of the OMEGAN which you now hold in your hand cost 47 cents to produce. According to the records of the Executive-Secretary, the income from all sources is 14½ cents per copy. The difference is made up out of the general funds of the fraternity. These are plainly understandable facts. The result has been that the OMEGAN has made a heavy drain on general fraternity funds which were intended for other purposes. The increased rate will relieve the situation to a slight extent. It will work out in the following manner. Formerly the annual interest yield on a ten-dollar life subscription at six per cent was sixty cents, or $1.28 less than the cost of the subscriber's four copies. Now the interest yield on fifteen dollars will be 90 cents, or only ninety-eight cents less than the magazine costs. This deficit is, of course, inescapable until a large fund has been built up and the subscription list numerically increased.

ALUMNI NOTES

Beta Alpha

William L. McGrath, '07, vice-president of the Eclipse Machine Company, has been elected to the board of the Bendix Company, which controls the Eclipse Machine Company.

At the annual meeting of the W. P. I. Alumni Association on June 14, 1929, J. C. Harvey, '08, was chosen one of the five members-at-large of the Alumni Council. Helge S. Johnson, '24, was elected from the Detroit district.

Hollon L. Davis, '16, was elected president of the Schenectady alumni association at its April meeting.

Prof. Gleason H. MacCullough, '18, and Prof. Jerome W. Howe, '09, have been chosen president and vice-president, respectively of the Society of Sigma Xi at Tech.

Malcolm J. Quimby, '20, has gone to the Boston office of the New England Power Co.

Einar D. Johnson, '21, was elected president of the Boston alumni association of W. P. I. at the May meeting and Truman D. Hayes, '07, was chosen a member of the executive committee.

At the annual spring dinner of the New York alumni association on April 11, 1929, Prof. Kenneth G. Merriam, '22, was among the speakers and he outlined the course in aeronautics of which he is the head.

Albert E. Englund, '25, Chief engineer of the Jacobs Manufacturing Co. of Hartford, Conn., read a paper before the Wood Industries division of the A. S. M. E. at its annual meeting in December, 1928.

C. C. Smith, '25, has been at the Gaylord Farm Sanitarium at Wallingford, Conn., for some time.

Clinton S. Davis, '26, is now with the Radio Corporation in New York.

Frederick V. Haskell, '26, has left the New York Edison and is outside plant development engineer with the Bell Laboratories, Inc.

Sherman M. Hall, '27, is now junior engineer with the Brooklyn Edison Company.

Gamma Alpha

A. Harold Peters, '21, in August started his new work as superintendent of the Woolworth Building in New York,

Dwight P. Jacobus, '23, sailed on August 16 for Birmingham, England, to visit the plant of the Birmingham Guild, makers of bronze signs, whose American representative he is.

Delta Alpha

Arch Editor Martin E. Jansson, '23, has accepted a position as Assistant Editor with the D. Van Nostrand Company, publishers of scientific books. His office is located at 250 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Epsilon Alpha

Charles D. Long, E A '29, chairman of the son committee of T. U. O., may return this year to direct Temple University's male glee club.

Under the direction of Brother Long, the Cherry and White's male singers have won local recognition for their splendid concerts. They appear regularly on school programs and in an annual May festival. Their tours are restricted in length.

Brother Long, whose rich mellow bass voice has been heard at national convocations, has built the present praiseworthy glee club in three years. He has been a student in the music department of Teachers College.

More than a student and director, Brother Long is something of a musical genius. He organized the Keystone Male Quartet which won the national quartet title several years ago and toured the Keith-Albee vaudeville circuit, playing New York, Philadelphia and Atlantic City. He has participated in a number of productions of the Philadelphia Civic Opera Company.

On Commencement night, last June, at Temple, President Charles E. Beury, in announcing a solo by Brother Long, praised him as "a student who throughout his course at Temple has been a constant inspiration and help."

Many alumni of Epsilon Alpha are expected back at their alma mater on Alumni Days, in November. The annual homecoming for the alumni of Temple University in the past has been held on the Friday and Saturday preceding the Thanksgiving vacation. Should this plan be followed in 1929 this year's dates for the event will be November 22 and 23.

Epsilon Alpha will hold open house for the alumni on November 22 and stage its annual formal fall dance in the evening. Saturday, November 23, Drake University's football team will play in Temple's new stadium, the contest being the first intersectional tilt in the Owl's history.

Alumni Days bring back many associate brothers of the chapter to visit the university and renew old acquaintances.

Burdett S. Fuller, E A '28, Herald in '28, and prominent in Temple activities, is taking graduate work at U. of P. this year. Last year, "Burt" taught history and was faculty editor of the newspaper at Lebanon High School, Lebanon, Pa.

J. N. Danehower, E A '22, Executive Secretary of T. U. O., left Philadelphia September first for an extended trip through the West to inspect chapters.

"Bill Schrag, E A '29, is doing degree work this year in the Graduate School of Business at Harvard University. Bill, Temple's red-headed politician for the past two years, is a scholarship man at Harvard.

Arthur F. Warfel, E A '29, herald last year and editor of the Temple University News, expects to make a newspaper connection this autumn. "Art" did summer teaching at Temple and is qualified also as a high school instructor.

Kenneth Watson, E A '29, for three years a most efficient steward of Epsilon Alpha, relinquished his duties to Brother William H. Morrison on September first.

Employed somewhere in the Mid-West is Epsilon Alpha's only knowledge now of Clair F. Mateer, chapter master in 1929.

Neal Bowman, E A '25, will again be instructor in the merchandising department at Temple.

Among the first-year men at Temple's Law School these days are Reginald Ford and Thomas Z. Minehart, E A '29.

Eta Alpha

Past Arch Master James E. Stevens, '24, left Chicago in July and moved to New York, where he occupies the post of Secretary of the Industrial Soap Section of the American Grocery Manufacturers' Association, with an office located at 45 East Seventeenth Street. Brother and Mrs. Stevens have taken an apartment at 3564 Eighty-first Street, Jackson Heights, Long Island.

Professor Elmer Louis Kayser, '18, Secretary of the George Washington University, has been given a leave of absence during this academic year and will engage in study at Columbia University preparatory to special work which he will undertake for the George Washington University upon his return. During his months in New York, Brother Kayser will be found at 313 Livingston Hall, Columbia University.

To William Emmett Reese, '27, has come the distinction of being the first member of this chapter to continue his education in one of Europe's most famous institutions, namely Oxford University of England. Brother Reese spent the summer there engaged in work leading towards his Ph. D. degree. He is the author of an article in this issue of the OMEGAN, giving his impressions of Oxford.

A native of West Virginia, Bill received his preliminary education at the Emerson Institute of this city, his A. B. degree from George Washington University and his Ll. B. from Georgetown University. He has been an untiring student and his scholastic achievements have indeed been a credit to him and his fraternity. Since receiving his law degree he has been engaged in legal work in the Treasury Department of the United States. He is a member of the District of Columbia Bar.

Brother Reese is a charter member of Eta Alpha Chapter and was active in both school and fraternity affairs. He was a member of the Columbia Debating Society, initiated into the Delta Sigma Rho. National Forensic fraternity, and the Phi Alpha Delta legal fraternity; was the Herald of this chapter in 1927 and scribe of the Associate Chapter during 1928-29.

During the World War he served in the Air Forces of the American Army, returning to college at the close of hostilities.

While in England, Brother Reese visited Ronald N. Marquis, H A '24 who is Assistant U. S. Customs Attaché in London. The two of them spent several days seeing Paris. Brother Reese wrote the following letter in answer to a request for a report on how Marquis is getting on in London:

September 10, 1929.

Dear Brother Jansson:

I don't know a great deal to tell you about Brother Marquis. However, I do remember that he continually kicks about English food lacking the necessary variety, but I really don't think that the evidence in the case justifies his charges, as he has increased in weight from 180 pounds to a point not exactly known but considerably in excess of two hundred. He is also beginning to take on pretty much the attitude of a good-natured, beer drinking, middle-aged bachelor, not troubling himself much with dancing and such strenuous outdoor sports as golf.

Another thing that was very noticeable is that he has become quite a generous tipper since residing in England. In fact, I had to watch his expenditures in Paris, for fear we might have to swim back across the Channel.

Mark is getting along very nicely in his work. He is now an Assistant United States Customs Attache in London. His work he finds very interesting. He travels quite a bit all around the British Isles and is becoming pretty well acquainted with the English exporters. His work is very heavy. At first it looked as if he would not be able to get away long enough to make the trip to Paris with me. We certainly had some time in Paris. Between the two of us we managed to get about everything we needed. Of course, our French failed us miserably when we tried to speak from the depth of our hearts to the little French mademoiselles, but with one exception, we never failed to be able to order the necessary food. On one occasion we ordered what we thought was veal cutlets, but when it came it was liver.

Mark likes the city of London very much. There is just one real disadvantage there and that is everything closes up about eleven o'clock and you have to go to bed. The most of the busses even stop running after twelve as well as the tubes.

Perhaps you can get some ideas from what I have said that will be of assistance to you in giving him a little write up. By the way, he told me to be sure and give all the T. U. O. chaps his best regards, and that any time they were around London way to be sure and look him up.

W. E. Reese.

Theta Alpha

On Saturday evening, May 4, Theta Alpha chapter held its fifth annual alumni banquet at the chapter house. Nearly fifty alumni were back, and at the banquet more than ninety men gathered around the long tables.

Gordon Drew, '25, was toastmaster. There were speeches by Cristy Pettee, '30, chapter master, Kenneth E. Glidden, '29, past master, Bradford McIntire, '25, and Professor A. W. Johnson, faculty member. Malcolm P. Toone, '29, and Walter S. Jenkins, '31, provided music. During the evening many college songs were sung.

At midnight the third degree was given to eleven freshmen and sophomores.

Among the alumni present at the banquet were: Gordon J. Savage, Andrew C. Rice, Clarence Cummings, George E. Middlemas, Leon C. Glover, Arthur N. Lawrence, of the class of 1923; Donald G. Barton, Ernest N. Woodin, Rupert D. Kimball, Wayne L. Parkhurst, 1924; Bradford McIntire, Thomas E. Pascoe, Sumner D.

Young, Earl S. Temple, Herbert A. Wiggin, Donald A. Pettee, Gordon Drew, Kenneth M. Clark, 1925; Wallace W. Wentworth, Paul C. Farrar, Wallace S. Ware, Waldo A. Young, Warren H. Green, Ralph B. Bemis, Myron L. Leighton, Roswell Evans, 1926; Lloyd A. Simpson, William Proudman, 1927; Fred Daggett, C. Stewart Bradley, Frank W. Perry, Harris Hatch, Edward W. McLaren, Warren G. Westgate, 1928.

On the Sunday morning after the banquet, the alumni and the active chapter engaged in their annual baseball game. Once again the alumni won, this year by a score of 14-13.

At the annual business meeting of Theta Alpha's associate chapter, Leon C. Glover, '23, was elected president; Fred Daggett, '28, vice-president; Bradford W. McIntire, '25, secretary; and Carlton Barton, '30, treasurer.

Arnold Noyes, '29, participated in the national track meet held at Denver, Colorado, this summer, where he became national junior champion in the 440 yard dash, which he ran in nine seconds flat. While in college, where he broke the record for the quarter mile, he was captain and highest scorer on the New Hampshire varsity squad. At the Penn Relays in Philadelphia, he was the fastest of the three-quarter mile relay runners, and he won the quarter mile at the New England meet at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Frank Seaver, '30, of New Hampton, N. H., who was prominent at New Hampshire in hockey and baseball, has gone to California, where he will join his family. Brother Seaver expects to finish his university work at the University of Southern California.

Roland Chandler, '28, who has been teaching in the high school at Farmington, Connecticut, will teach this year in the Attleboro, Massachusetts, high school.

Donald G. Barton, '24, who has, since his graduation, been an instructor in the department of Zoology at New Hampshire, leaves this fall to enter Yale Medical School.

Chauncey W. French, '30, has enrolled in the medical college of McGill University in Montreal.

Kenneth Glidden, '29, of South Berwick, Maine, past master of Theta Alpha Chapter was awarded a fellowship of $1,000 by the Brown Company of Berlin, New Hampshire, to study advanced chemistry at Johns Hopkins University for the next four years. This fellowship is considered about as significant as a Rhodes Scholarship, and allows Glidden the opportunity to meet and study with the greatest chemists, not only of this country, but of Europe as well. Glidden

began his work in Baltimore on October first. At the end of the four years period of study there, he should receive his Doctor's degree.

Brother Glidden was very popular while at the University of New Hampshire. While master of T. U. O. he did exceedingly well, both in the management of the fraternity and in helping to keep the fine scholastic average of the house. Besides being one of the very highest honor students, Glidden held membership in Alpha Chi Sigma, honorary chemical society; Phi Lambda Phi, honorary physics society; Delta Chi, honorary mathematical organization; and Phi Kappa Phi, honorary scholastic fraternity. At the Senior Convocation held on June 5, Glidden was awarded the Bailey Prize for proficiency in chemistry.

During the summer, Glidden has been working for the Brown Company.

Lambda Alpha

Arch Master Samuel W. McGinness, '01, spent the month of August at the Hotel Thorwald, Gloucester, Massachusetts. On his return to Pittsburgh, he passed through New York City on September fifth and took lunch with Past Arch Master J. E. Stevens, Arch Editor M. E. Jansson, and Arch Councilor R. F. Dirkes.

Gamma Beta

J. Oren Jones, Γ B '29, is settled in Chehalis, Washington, where he is employed by the Western Electric Company. Nero writes that he is fast becoming some golfer.

George Miller, Γ B '29, who was Jones' roommate in college, is busy putting up wires for the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Bert Griffin, Γ B '26, was back in Berkeley during Summer Session. He is still coaching football at Taft High School in California.

Farnum Howard, Γ B '27, left Berkeley early in August for Eureka, California, where he is teaching manual training in the high school.

Leigh Martin, Γ B '20, is alumnus who takes an active interest in the house affairs of today. He is always present at our meetings and we appreciate it more than we can show.

Louis Juch, Γ B '25, visited the house during the summer and wanted to be remembered to all brothers and alumni. He is now living in San Diego.

Felton Turner, Γ B '28, has just completed his Army aviation

course at Kelley Field in San Antonio, Texas, and is now back in school to study law.

Jeffrey Springmeyer, Γ B '29, is also back on the campus. He and Felton both intend to be great lawyers some day.

Frank Gill, Γ B '29, has abandoned U. C. temporarily. "Red" is spending his time learning to fly for the Navy at Pensacola, Florida.

Epsilon Beta

Members of T. U. O. in New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, this summer had an opportunity to meet a member of Epsilon Beta, Leslie M. Bell, '29. Brother Bell is one of the most outstanding men on the Alabama campus. At the age of nineteen he graduated with all the honors the university could bestow. He made the Honor Roll in 1926-27, 1927-28, and 1928-29. He was on the Junior Faculty in both 1927-28 and 1928-29. He is a member of Gamma Sigma Epsilon, Phi Beta Pi, and Phi Beta Kappa, and a Graduate Fellow in Biology.

Bell's trip north was occasioned by his receipt of the Graham Fellowship for study at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Wood's Hole, Massachusetts. With about 35 other students from all over the United States he studied four weeks under professors from the departments of biology, physiology, and zoology of Columbia, Yale, Illinois, Harvard, and other schools, all authorities in their subjects. It is considered a great honor to be admitted to the course at all, and to receive a fellowship is greater still.

As a Graduate Fellow in Biology this year at Alabama, Bell will be an assistant in the biology department and work toward his master's degree. Later he intends to study medicine.

Brother Bell has his share of honors, but more than that he is a real fellow, who takes in all the dances and goes in for sports. His picture appears fourth from the left in the front row in the group photograph on page 130 of this issue.

Personal Mention

"Wally" Carlson, B A '30, was elected president of Tau Beta Pi at its initiation meeting in May. He is also president of the class of 1930, member of Skull, Sigma Xi, football letter man and lately chosen assistant business manager of the 1930 *Peddler,* Tech's year book.

Harry Mateer, E A '30, is president of the Temple male glee club; Charles Herron E A '30, of the Debate Club; and Al Gummo, E A '30, of the Y. M. C. A.

"Bill" Morrison, E A '31, is going to be one of the busiest men on Temple's concrete campus this year, if his list of activities are an indication of work. He is steward of Epsilon Alpha Chapter, president of the Political Science Club, president of the Blue Key Honor Fraternity, associate editor of the Temple University News, and a member of the glee and Spanish clubs. In addition, many social duties require his attention.

Steele McGraw, H A '33, and Merdella Bauman, H A '32, took an extended automobile tour of the West during July. There is considerable doubt expressed that they were really guests at the hotels whose pictures appeared on the postal cards that they sent back east.

Many other members of Eta Alpha visited their homes at various times during the summer. Elbert Huber of Beatrice, Nebraska, Floyd Pomeroy of Dixon, Illinois, Lawrence Nichols of Superior, Wisconsin, and Wendell H. Bain of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, took short trips to these cities. James A. Lumsden returned to his home in Catonsville, Maryland, at the close of the summer session. Alan Dryer, of Washington, is at present in Alabama and intends to drop in on our new brothers of Epsilon Beta. He will be the first member of Eta Alpha to visit them.

Cecil Strawbridge of Epsilon Beta, who is now studying law at the University of Alabama, has accomplished much during his residence at Alabama. During his freshman days, he made the Erosophic and the Excelsior literary societies. In the R. O. T. C., he was first lieutenant in 1926 and captain in 1927-28. He was on the *Crimson-White* staff in 1924, 1925, 1926, assistant business manager of the paper in 1927, and business manager in 1928-29. During the summer of 1929 he was its editor-in-chief. He was on the staff

of the Alabama year book, the *Corolla,* in 1924, 1925, and 1926, and on the *Rammer Jammer* staff in 1924, 1925, and 1926. In 1928-29, he was made an honorary member of the *Rammer Jammer* Board. He was on the *Alabama Law Journal* Board in 1927, 1928, and 1929.

Lloyd Johnson, master of Epsilon Beta, is well known around the Alabama campus. His versatile personality has made him universally popular. His popularity around Sorority Circle has however, not prevented his acquiring a number of campus honors. He has been active in Y. M. C. A. work, being successively a cabinet member, president, and secretary. He was business manager of the *Freshman Handbook* and of the *Student Directory*, and on the business staffs of the Crimson-White and the Corolla.

Gilbert Downer, H A '31, of Atlanta, Georgia, and Washington, captain of the George Washington 1930 baseball team, has moved into the house for the coming year.

Henry L. Foster, H A '31, spent part of the summer in London and James Suter H A '32, took a three months tour through Europe. Brother Suter is at present in Norway.

Theta Alpha chapter installed the following officers on April 2: master, Cristy Pettee, '30, of Francestown, N. H.; marshall, Hollis Sawyer, '30, of Groveton, N. H.; scribe, Paul Morton, '30, Portland, Me.; recorder, Carlton C. Barton, '30, Croydon, N. H.; herald, Walter S. Jenkins, '31, Goffstown, N. H.; chaplain, David G. Guston, '30, Brockton, Mass.; steward, Charles J. Downing, '31, of Wentworth, N. H.; inner guard, Austin G. Wooley, North Andover, Mass.; outer guard, Morris Marsh, '30, of Gonic, N. H.

Election of Eta Alpha's officers for 1929-30 resulted as follows: master, Floyd S. Pomeroy; marshall, Sherman E. Johnson; recorder, Steele McGrew; scribe, Wendell H. Bain; herald, Fred E. Strine; chaplain, Ford E. Young, Jr.; steward, James A. Lumsden; inner guard, Alan Dryer; and outer guard, Lawrence Nichols.

On March 31, Walter S. Jenkins, Θ A '31, of Goffstown, N. H. gave an organ recital in the Congregational Church at Goffstown. He was assisted by Malcolm P. Toone, Θ A '29, violinist, of Concord, N. H. Both of these men are well known musically on the campus at U. N. H. The numbers varied from Bach to the works of the modern composers Tschaikowsky, Mailling, and Lemare.

Vital Statistics

Engagements

Beta Alpha—William E. Taylor, '27, to Miss Muriel Tyler, of Westfield, Mass.

Frank J. Fleming, '28, to Miss Pauline E. Goodale, of Worcester, Mass.

Eta Alpha—Sherman E. Johnson, '30, to Miss Lucy McGraw.

Theta Alpha—Charles H. Brown, '26, to Miss Frances Buckley of Albany, New York.

Marriages

Beta Alpha—Prof. Kenneth Gerald Merriam, '22, to Miss Alice Eugenia Blandin, on July 24, 1929.

Harold Arthur Baines, '26, to Miss Sara Ann Lumb, on Aug. 17, 1929.

Donald P. Reed, '28, to Miss Dorothy N. Trask, on May 11, 1929.

Gamma Alpha—C. P. Benneche, '21, to Miss Marshall of Bergenfield, New Jersey. They are living at 16 Bulkley Manor, Rye, New York.

Delta Alpha—James Jay Gathercoal, '27, to Miss Cleona Udell of Highland Park, Illinois. Brother and Mrs. Gathercoal are making their home at 424 Lockerbie Road, Wilmette, Illinois.

Eta Alpha—George Gardner, '24, to Miss Josephine McGinn on July 24, 1929.

Julian B. Turner, '29, to Miss Minnie Brandt, on August 7, 1929.

Theta Alpha—Donald G. Barton, '24 to Dorothy C. Smith, '27, of Hudson, N. H., September 5, at the Baptist Church in Hudson. Both Mr. and Mrs. Barton have been teaching in the Zoology Department of the University of New Hampshire since they graduated. Mrs. Barton will continue her teaching while "Don" will study medicine at Yale.

Ivan D. Hussey, '25, to Miss Earline Weeks on March 27, 1929.

Gamma Beta—Charles E. Everhart, '30, to Miss Louise Sidewell of Eugene, Oregon, in July, 1929.

Albert Sylvester Olofson, '27, to Miss Gail Maurine Osborne on August 21, 1929.

BIRTHS

Beta Alpha—To Brother and Mrs. Einar D. Johnson, '21, a son, Richard Allen, on Jan. 8, 1929.

To Brother and Mrs. Sherman M. Hall, '27, a daughter, Barbara Jean, on June 22, 1929.

Eta Alpha—To Brother and Mrs. Clayton L. Orn, '25, a daughter Zara Camille, on May 2, 1929.

Gamma Beta Again High in Scholarship

Third scholastic place, in the first group of fraternities, seventy in number, is the enviable position of Gamma Beta chapter for the spring semester of 1929.

A high standard was set in the spring of 1928 when Gamma Beta chapter placed thirteenth in the long list of fraternities and clubs. Thirteenth place was not to prove a jinx to further achievement, and in the fall of 1928 they annexed second place in the fraternity scholastic ranks. The spring of 1929 saw a still higher assortment of house grades but another fraternity outdid itself and Gamma Beta was forced to be content with third place.

The Gamma Beta officers believe that the retention of a high standing has proved that the enforcement of house rules regarding study hours and mid-week dates has been beneficial.

back to him, and by the time the ship docked, his memory was about ninety per cent recovered.

Stranger Than Fiction

(Continued from page 173)

The two men quit the ship at San Francisco. They attended the installation of the Gamma Beta chapter. Later they both found work on the Coast. About a year later, they returned East, and Kerwin is now established in business in an Eastern city.

This story held us spellbound when it was narrated by a member of the chapter in question, a man famous among his friends as a raconteur. Although we knew the two principals in the story personally, we had not known that their past concealed such a thrilling adventure. We felt that the story might please Omegan readers, too, but unfortunately our sense of duty to our readers led us to attempt to verify the facts of the tale. We found it to be about ninety per cent. fiction, all of which goes to show that even the editor can be taken in—for a while.

Athletic News

Beta Alpha Retains Title.

Beta Alpha last spring for the second time triumphed in the baseball series at Worcester. This year, however, the team suffered one defeat; that at the hands of A. T. O., the only team to score against T. U. O's pitcher, and ended the scheduled games tied with that group. The play-off resulted in a 3-2 victory for T. U. O. Terry, '31, pitcher, was the outstanding player and despite the team's weak hitting turned in seven victories.

The Beta Alpha bowling team, consisting of Wade, '30, Capt., Carlson, '30, Marshall, '29, and Bergquist, 31, also earned a trophy earlier in the season by winning twenty-four out of a possible twenty-eight points.

Harold Hart, '30, and Ed Lane, '29, were Beta Alpha's representatives in squash. They succeeded in tying with Theta Chi for first place, but lost the play-off for the cup.

T. U. O. was in third place with 302.5 points for the grand trophy, 17 points ahead of Lambda Chi Alpha in fourth place. The winner was Phi Sigma Kappa with 314.5, second place going to A. T. O. with 304.5.

"Russ" Barnes, B A '30, is baseball manager and John Tuthill, '31, one of the assistant managers. Harold Hart, '30, is soccer manager. "Russ" Gill, '30, is captain, Harry Sorensen, '30, manager and "Obb" Merrill, '31, assistant manager of golf. In basketball we have Carl Rylander, '31, as an assistant manager. Truly Beta Alpha is well represented in managerships.

Harry Sorensen, B A '30, is now president of the Rifle Club, John B. Tuthill, '31, treasurer and "Russ" Libbey, '31, an assistant manager. Sorensen and Tuthill have earned the rWt of the Rifle team.

Alvin Reinhart Selected for All-American Hockey Team

Alvin Reinhart, '30, of Medfield, Mass., a member of Theta Alpha chapter, has been selected for the third All-American hockey team for next year. He was captain of last year's Wildcat team, and he has been placed in the position of left wing, that position in which he was most active on the U. N. H. team. He is president of the intramural association, vice-president of the Blue Key organization, and a member of Alpha Sigma honorary architectural society. This year he is on the varsity baseball team, and during the season of

1927 he was highest batter. Also he played on the undefeated hockey team which won so much recognition in 1927, and it was then he scored a goal against Yale. As drum major of the University band, he has done excellent work.

Reinhart plans to coach athletics when he has finished his course at U. N. H. T. U. O. is proud to have such a fine athlete and student. He is head proctor at East Hall, and consequently does not live at the chapter house.

Dave Buchanan, E A '30, and George Shellenbarger, E A '31, attended Temple University's summer football training camp at Atlantic City. Merle Wilcox, E A '30, is manager of Temple's freshman football team.

Theta Alpha Active in Track

Theta Alpha is proud to number among its members the captain of varsity track at New Hampshire last year, Arnold Noyes, '29, who holds the college record in the 880-yard run. Another member of the Noyes family, Arnold's brother Carlton, promises to continue his brother's good work. He won his numerals in cross country last fall.

Austin Wooley, '31, Wendell Smith, '31, John Walstrom, '32, and Francis Kibbey, '32, are all on the University of New Hampshire track squad. Wooley holds the freshman record for the pole vault at 11 feet. His chances for breaking the college record in the high jump this year are very good, and he is a capable broad jumper as well. Smith is putting in a strong bid for the college record in the hammer throw and promises to be a quarter miler of merit. Walstrom is a first-class high jumper and broad jumper. Kibbey specializes in the pole vault.

Gamma Beta Foresees Bright Year in Sports

Charles Mulks, Γ B '31

The golden Bear is spouting forth again with a galaxy of athletic stars who are to carry the University to honor and glory in the fields of sport. Among these men who have pledged themselves with their agile ability to the numerable lines of athletic endeavor is a conglomeration of T. U. O.'s. More than ever before is Gamma Beta of Theta Upsilon Omega represented on the various varsity teams.

Commencing with football, there are seven T. U. O.'s making history for California. Outstanding from this number is Harry Gill, the one survivor of California's pony guard trio of two years

ago. Harry is already being given All-American recognition by various newspaper critics. Along with Harry, "Nibs" Price will have another man who will be worth his weight on the football turf—this is Rusty, Harry's brother. Rusty is one of the most promising fullbacks Cal. has ever known. Then from Pomona College comes a man who will be filling someone's shoes soon at end position. This person is none other than Bill Mitchell. Bill will be ineligible for a year because of the transfer ruling. Last of the T. U. O.'s to be fighting it out for a varsity berth is "Fat" Paivi. "Fat" has been spending his time previous to this year in dramatics. Representing T. U. O.'s ability on the Frosh eleven are three very promising candidates. The first of this trio is Newton York from St. Helena High. Newt is regarded as the greatest find ever to come to this school. He is a four sport man and an outstanding performer in all. He will play fullback for the Frosh. Basketball, baseball, and track are his other diversities. The second T. U. O. is Ralph James, an all-star center from Nebraska. Ralph expects to land that position and will give every thing he has to make the grade. The last of our Frosh is another member of that famous Gill family, Sam Gill. Sammie is fast rounding into shape for one of the end positions. We are hoping that he does not fail to do what his brothers before him have done, for they have all been stars of national recognition. This exhausts T. U. O.'s contribution to California football for this season and we are deeply interested in the success of these brothers.

Now turning our attention to tennis. T. U. O. is making a very valuable contribution in Jerry Hyde, captain of last years' Frosh team. Jerry was seeded fifth in the state before he entered Cal. and now as a player of senior rating he is considered a very dangerous racket wielder. Following in Jerry's footsteps will be Wes Lachman, one of our new Frosh.

In track, Walt Christie will be coaching two T. U. O.'s for his teams. They are Gene Grafft and "Peewee" Miller. Gene is a javelin tosser. Whenever Gene lets loose one of those spears it travels at least 190 feet. "Peewee" Miller is a long distance man when he forgets about the other sex. We expect something from "Peewee" this year and so does Walt Christie.

In the other sports we have Ed Ambrogio looping them up in basketball, Bud Osler knocking out the hits in baseball, Bee Gilmore pulling an oar for another potential victorious crew, Swede Holterman kicking a soccer ball around the field, and Ray Gilmore using Stan Jones tactics with the gloves.

The Theta Upsilon Omega Fraternity

Founded December, 1, 1923 at the Inter-Fraternity Conference, New York City

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